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VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1870. NO. 275.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

FIGHTING COMMENCED IN EARNEST.

PRUSSIAN TERRITORY INVADED.

The French Carry the Heights Overlooking Saarbruck.

Prussians Driven from the Town by the Artillery.

Napoleon and the Prince Imperial on the Battle Field.

NAVAL BATTLE ON THE ELBE.

A Prussian Gunboat Sunk by French Cruisers.

State of Feeling in England.

THE COURSE OF GLADSTONE DENOUNCED.

The Army Declared to be Inadequate.

ONLY 25,000 MEN AVAILABLE.

Infraction of Belgium Neutrality a Casus Belli.

Prussia's Offer to Cede Belgium to France in 1866.

Count Von Beust Holds Proofs of the Fact.

VIEWS OF AN AMERICAN GENERAL.

Opinion of General Joseph E. Johnston

Napoleon's Traveling Gear—More Like a Traveling Hospital than a General's Baggage—A French View of the Comparative Strength of the Contestants—"Les Filles du Commandant C. M."

The French Drive the Prussians from Saarbruck.

PARIS, August 2, Evening.—An official dispatch from Metz announces that to-day at 11 o'clock in the morning the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier and invaded the territory of Prussia. In spite of the numbers and position of the enemy, a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights which overlooked Saarbruck, and our artillery were not slow to drive the enemy from the town. The *elan* of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at eleven o'clock, and ended at one. The Emperor assisted at the operations, and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied him everywhere, received on the first field of battle his baptism of fire. His presence of mind and *sangfroid* in danger were worthy of the name he bears. The Emperor returned to Metz at 4 P. M.

Naval Engagement on the Elbe.

LONDON, August 2.—Important dispatches have just been received from the Hague, announcing that a desperate naval battle had been fought off the German coast, resulting in the loss of a Prussain cruiser.

Later telegrams from the Hague state that on Wednesday last two French cruisers overtook some Prussian gunboats in the estuary of the Elbe, on the North German coast, a few miles distant from Cuxhaven, a seaport village about fifty-eight miles northwest from Hamburg, on the west bank of the Elbe. The action was spirited, and resulted in the destruction of one of the Prussian gunboats, she being sunk by the shot of the enemy.

No General Engagement Soon.

BERLIN, August 2.—Advices from the vicinity of the confronting forces state that a general engagement may not be expected before the end of the present week. Both forces are constantly sending out reconnoitering parties, and reports from headquarters represent that both armies in the vicinity of the northwestern border of France are rapidly moving into most advantageous defensive positions. The movement of the Prussian force from this city to the front continues.

England in a Bad Way.

LONDON, August 2.—The *Times* of this morning says: In view of England's extremely critical position, and the possibility of the belligerents making terms on a secret treaty after a victory, the reticence of Mr. Gladstone to divulge anything concerning the attitude of the Government towards Belgium would be idle and dangerous. The *Times* declares that the majority of the House were in favor of a precise statement upon the subject. The *Times*, in another article of its issue to-day, says the neutrality laws of England are inadequate in their provisions, and almost inoperative. The Government, therefore, should ask Parliamentary powers. The *Times* again, in referring to a melancholy natural public impatience for news of a battle says: The delay in active operations by the opposing armies has clearly shown that the preparations of the belligerents for a campaign were far from being completed when they commenced hostilities. The *Times* also publishes letters expressing alarm at the condition of England's defenses, which are represented to be in a deplorable state of unpreparedness.

The *Daily News* says: On the whole we have every reason to be contented with the condition of our national defenses, which with the augmentations already proposed will be adequate to support the best secured neutrality, and might, if the calamity should fall on us, quietly expand into a force quite adequate to sustain us in a struggle. Our appeal to the arbitrament of arms is the very last to which we should willingly resort; but we may rest assured that it is neither so distant from the thoughts of our Ministers as to be deemed impossible, nor so alien from their counsels as to find them unprepared.

Infraction of Belgian Neutrality—A Casus Belli.

R. Bernel Osborne, the member from Waterford, made a speech in Parliament last evening, declaring that it was immaterial which of the contending parties was the Faust or Mephistopheles of the treaty. Belgium was to be the victim. He urged the Government to declare the infraction of Belgian neutrality a *casus belli*.

England Defenseless.

Correspondents of the *Times* point out the inadequacy of England's cavalry and artillery to take the field to compete with any formidable enemy. The writers also complain of the imperfect condition of the army transports for the conveyance of troops, and say that only twenty-five thousand men are available in the whole United Kingdom to garrison the entire defenses of England and afford protection to the coast.

Prussia's Offer to Cede Belgium to France.

VIENNA, August 2.—The *Northeastern Correspondence* says Count Von Beust, the Austrian Premier, has proof positive that in 1866 Prussia offered to France the cession of Belgium in return for the support of France in a war against Austria.

Fall of Securities.

LONDON, August 2, Noon.—The effect upon the Stock Exchange of the debate last evening in the House of Commons upon the military and naval estimate has been prostrating. Consols 87¾. United States five-twenties of 1862 are flat; upon the noon call being quoted at 82, a decline of one per cent. from the opening quotations.

English Neutrality.

FLORENCE, August 2.—*Le Opinion* says: England, while maintaining a strict neutrality, refuses to make a joint engagement with neutral powers for common action in favor of peace when an opportunity may render such action advisable.

Defense Against Invasion.

General Falkenstein issued a proclamation to the inhabitants on the coast of the North and Baltic seas, calling upon them to arm themselves for defense against invason.

Austrian Steamships.

VIENNA, August 2.—The Austrian Foreign Minister has issued an official notification that arrangements have been perfected whereby regular vessels will be dispatched from the Austrian port of Trieste to forward goods from Germany and England to American ports.

General Sheridan.

PARIS, August 2.—The *Figaro* announces that the government has refused the offer of the American General, P. H. Sheridan, to serve in the French army.

An English Correspondent Arrested as a Spy.

The *Gaulois* says the correspondent of the London *News*, and another Englishman named Cameron, have been arrested at Metz as spies.

Arrival of French Troops From Rome.

The first instalment of French troops from Rome arrived at Marseilles this morning.

The London Press Without a Word of War News.

LONDON, August 2.—The war news this morning is mesgre and unimportant. The London journals appear to-day without a word from the rival armies on the Rhine.

Recruiting for the Marine Service.

Active recruiting for the marine service has been ordered at the English dock yards.

The Prussian Advance on Paris.

The impression prevails here that the arrival of the French fleet in the Baltic sea alone prevented the Prussian advance through France to Paris.

When the First Great Battle will be Fought.

BRUSSELS, August 2, Noon.—A correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, writing from Metz, asserts that the first great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday next, or Monday at farthest. He underscores the sentence following, viz: "*This is sure.*"

No War News Proper to be Made Public.

There is no war news proper to make public, and no battle has yet been fought.

The Reason for the Delay in Military Movements.

LONDON, August 2.—The *Times* this morning has a long editorial on the prospect. The writer thinks the delay in military movements on both sides is to be ascribed to the demoralization of the troops from having been moved by rail. The French were also delayed on account of the hesitation of the South German States, and are now necessarily confined to the narrow ground of the Saar Valley; in fact the entire preconceived plan of the Emperor has been altered by unforeseen circumstances of this sort, and he has yet probably to form a new one. The *Times* argues that the French Chassepot, on account of the likelihood of its fouling speedily, will be found to be infinitely less effective than the needle gun and the difference in this respect will possibly be sufficient to govern the result of the war.

The Prussians Confident of Success.

LONDON, August 2.—Advices from Prussian sources mention the prevalence throughout Germany of an unwavering assurance of ultimate victory.

The Bohemian Frontier.

VIENNA, August 2.—Austria is mobilizing 50,000 men to watch the Bohemian frontier.

Teaching the Troops the Smell of Powder.

LONDON, August 2.—Advices have been received by telegraph from the Prussian headquarters on the Rhine up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon. There had been no general engagement up to that hour, when scouting parties and skirmishers from both armies were continually making raids into the enemy's territory, but it was believed that this was more to accustom the troops to the sight and fire of the enemy than for any other purpose.

Departure of French From Rome.

ROME, August 2.—French chasseurs left Civita Vecchia yesterday.

Italy Moving Troops.

Italy is concentrating troops upod Roman frontier.

Willing to Disburse American Money.

BERLIN, August 2.—The Deutsche Bank of this city offers to receive and disburse the donations made in America for the benefit of the wounded soldiers.

Famine Dreaded at the Seat of War.

LONDON, August 2.—The presence of the armies on the frontiers of France and the Rhinish provinces of Prussia has given rise to various apprehensions of famine there. *L'Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, says in this connection that in order to avoid the impoverishing of the theater of war, the Emperor draws his supplies from a distance by railroad.

Denmark and Sweden in Entire Harmony.

COPENHAGEN, August 2.—There is entire harmony between Denmark and Sweden in the matter of the Franco-Prussian war.

Long Consultation in Paris Between de Grammont, Lyons and Metternich.

PARIS, August 2.—There was a long conference to-day at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, lasting several hours, between Lord Lyons, Prince Metternich and the Duke de Grammont. There is great activity at this Bureau, and the attaches are hard at work day and night.

Prussia Demands Explanation from Austria.

Prussia demands a full explanation from Austria as to why she is arming.

German Journals Against England.

The German journals are terribly exasperated against England, because the latter continues to furnish supplies to France.

Old Flint Locks for the South Germans.

The South German army is ascertained to be supplied with the old flint lock muskets.

Prussia's War Expenses Enormous.

The war expenses of Prussia are footing up enormously. They now amount to over twenty-five millions per day.

The Young Napoleon in Active Training.

The Prince Imperial is in active military training and evinces great love for camp life.

Prussians Billited in Hamburg.

Thirty thousand German soldiers are billited upon the inhabitants of Hamburg.

Eugenie Visits the Army and is Enthusiastically Received.

PARIS, August 2.—The Empress Eugenie has paid a visit to the French army and was received with immense enthusiasm.

Skirmishing Becoming More Frequent.

BERLIN, August 2, Noon.—No news of any movement or engagement of importance has been received, but the advices show that skirmishes are becoming more frequent, though so far they have been of an insignificant character. The Prussian commanders rigorously exclude correspondents from the lines.

Scene at the Departure of King William.

The scene at the departure of King William for the seat of war on Monday evening was extraordinary. The king rode from the palace to the railway station in an open carriage with the queen. The carriage was surrounded, followed and frequently stopped by an immense multitude, wild with emotion, shouting farewells and benedictions. Houses were hung with flags, and at the railway station arches were erected and patriotic inscriptions displayed. The queen, weeping, parted from the king with repeated embraces. When his Majesty, from the platform of the railway car, finally saluted the crowd, the scene was indescribable. The people were frenzied with enthusiasm. The entire Court, ladies and all, mingled with the crowd and participating in its emotions, surrounded the old soldier and bid him good-bye.

Hospital Stores Forwarded.

PARIS, August 2.—The women of France are sending immense quantities of bedding and hospital furniture to the army. Nine hundred surgical students have gone to the front. Among the chaplains in the French service are nine Protestant and three Israelite clergymen.

The Needle Gun Superior to the Chassepot.

LONDON, August 2.—Evidence hourly accumulates of the superiority of the needle gun over the Chassepot, and the fact creates deep concern in Paris.

Prussia's Half Million.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* estimates that the Prussian army on the frontier now musters half a million men.

Warlike Activity in England.

Extreme activity is noticed in English ports and dockyards, and extensive preparations are being made to put the coast defenses in a condition to resist attack.

The War Question in the House of Lords.

LONDON, August 2.—In the Lords to-day Earl Russell moved the second reading of the bill amending the militia acts. He spoke at some length in review of the condition of foreign affairs, and said the Government requires full defensive powers. The intrigues and perils upon the continent are due to the uncertainty as to the course to be pursued by England. In his opinion we need only to declare for the enforcement of treaties, whereupon the danger would vanish. Earl Granville lamented the noble Lord's palpable lack of confidence in the Government. A week ago he had fully sustained it, and the speaker knew of nothing that had since occured that could properly alter his intention. While fully sensible of our obligations to Belgium, Earl Granville considered it needless and ingenious to discuss them with this publicity. Last week, he continued, the noble Lord approved the course of the Ministers, and was ready to back them up. The change in his position was inexcusable. The subject was then dropped, and the Educational Bill taken up and passed. The Census Bill was next considered, and after a sharp effort on the part of the Bishops to prevent a full denominational return, was passed. Adjourned.

The Commons.

In the Commons Mr. Mansell, Under Colonial Secretary, said the Government would reimburse Jamaica for the seizure of the schooner Lehade.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question by Harcourt, said he was unable to submit the correspondence of the late Earl of Clarendon, urging disarmament upon the powers. It was inexpedient even to repeat its purport. He thought, however, that either France or Prussia might properly do so. Baron Brunon, said Mr. Gladstone, weeks ago proposed signing a protocol by the powers, recognizing the renunciation of the Spanish crown by the Prince of Hohenzollern, but he did so personally and informally, leaving the initiative to England. On July 19th, when it was entirely too late, the proposition was formally repeated, but even then it was supposed the renunciation would satisfy France, whom England had vainly besought to withdraw her demand upon Prussia. Further remonstrance can only exasperate either Government, and the only course for England is to seek a safe opportunity for renewed efforts in favor of peace.

Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, presented to the House treaties and guaranties for the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg. The Greek question was discussed briefly.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, in answering a question, said all the British regulars except one regiment in India are armed with the Spencer rifle, while of the militia and volunteers some have breech loaders. On the proposition of the Government to enlist 26,000 additional regulars, a discussion arose, Sir W. Tampson urging that now was the time for the intervention of England to secure peace between France and Prussia. Sir J. Packington followed in favor of the proposition, and urged the importance of its adoption, in view of the present weakness of the country.

Arrival of King William at Mayence.

MAYENCE, August 2, 10:00 A. M., *via* LONDON.—King William arrived here this morning with several members of his staff. His Majesty received highly satisfactory reports from the three army corps on the French frontier.

The Italian Army.

FLORENCE, August 2.—In conformity with the decision of the council of generals held on the 23d ult., the effective force of the Italian army is being rapidly raised to 120,000. A camp of 20,000 has been established between Montara and Verona, and two camps of observation are forming on the Pontifical frontier.

A German Fleet in Wilhelm Haven.

COPENHAGEN, August 2.—Duke Cadore, special envoy of France, had a long interview today with Baron Rosinow, of the Foreign Office. His object was to urge an alliance between France and Denmark.

A German fleet, including the iron clad Konig Wilhelm, has collected in Wilhelm haven. The report that it had been disarmed and the men paid off is regarded as a canard.

An Absurd Canard.

PARIS, August 2.—An absurd canard was circulated to-day that a serious misunderstanding prevailed in the Prussian Court; that the Crown Prince had accused Bismarck of alienating England; that Bismarck threatened to resign, and that there was a prospect of a crisis in the Cabinet.

WHAT A REBEL GENERAL THINKS.

Opinion of General Joseph E. Johnston on the European Struggle.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1870.

A Richmond correspondent prints some views expressed by General Joseph E. Johnston about the European war. When asked if they did not seem to be very slow about getting to work over the water, he replied, "oh, no. Two powerful nations such as France and Prussia require time to prepare for war. Each side must concentrate its forces before attempting to cross into the other's country. It would be a fatal mistake to cross without an efficient force, and material to sustain an invasion. I suppose the leaders who first finds himself with the larger force will be the one to cross." As to the relative merits of the troops he said that the French had generally been successful in their combats with the Prussians, but this was as much due to their excellent generalship and confidence of the men in their generals as to any other cause. It was a mistake to to suppose that the Prussians were not soldiers. Military knowledge was more widely diffused among the people of Prussia than of France, because the Prussian conscript was enlisted for three years only, while the French were enlisted for seven years. Thus the Prussians were more constantly changing, and military knowledge was diffused among a greater number of men. As to the generalship of the two armies, the General expressed the opinion that France had the advantage in point of experience. The French Generals had been tried in the Algerian and Crimean and Italian wars, and their merits proven. The merits of the Prussian Generals could not be discussed, as they had never had an opportunity as yet to display them. The short campaign of 1866 was devoid of military actions and movements sufficient to prove the military ability of their generals. He could not understand it why the press of the South was so unanimous in its sympathy with Prussia. As to the interests of Europe in the struggle, he thought that they should be with France, for if France were defeated, Napoleon would be dethroned. Such an event as this would convulse France, and there could be no peace in Europe for a long time.

The Germans of Cincinnati Inharmonious.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—The Executive Committee of the mass meeting of German patriots held another stormy session. A spirit of discordance is yet evident, and no subscriptions or collections were reported. A resolution to forward to New York and to Prussia all such persons as were found to possess the proper papers was reported. Some confusion was caused by the inquiry how these soldiers came to be here. A disinclination exists on the part of a large portion of Germans to appropriate moneys for other than benevolent purposes, but a resolution was sustained declaring unpatriotic such as shall not at once proceed to procure subscriptions in accordance with their appointment to that duty. A proposition to raise funds by a grand concert at Senger Hall was decided impracticable.

A Monster Fair Proposed by the Germans of Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 2.—The Germans of Chicago are making arrangements for the holding of a monster fair on or about the 18th inst., for raising funds to be devoted to the aid of their countrymen in the Fatherland.

The Latest Phase of the War Movement.

[From the New York Herald of yesterday.]

Our European telegrams speak of a sharp skirmish between French and Prussian troops yesterday, a vigorous action of the Prussians and a repulse of the French. As yet we wait for the first great tug of war. If we can regard the blowing up of the railroad viaduct at Bitsche as a success, then Prussia has won the first victory. It is difficult to regard the blowing up of the viaduct on French soil, the more especially as the effort had to be repeated and repeated, in any other light than as the first positive triumph in the war. In this war, more than in any war which has ever been waged, the railroad is to play an important part. We cannot conceive why Napoleon was not more careful of this viaduct. Its comparatively undefended condition must be regarded as a blunder. Napoleon, it is possible makes little of this particular; but whatever plan he may be following out, it is undeniable that this railroad now destroyed might to an invading army have proved of the utmost value.

It is now, we think, clear that France means to invade Prussia and that Prussia means, in the first instance at least, to act on the defensive. The destruction of this railroad, so far as Prussia is concerned, is on this point proof conclusive. The first fight is to take place on Prussian or German soil. A special cable dispatch, which we print this morning, shows that the whole country between Coblentz and Mayence is being converted into a huge intrenched camp. It is evident that from what Prussia has been able to learn of the movements of the French army she has come to the conclusion that her Rhenish province is most likely to be first attacked. The Prussian forces await the attack of the French in a triangle, formed by the Rhine, the Moselle and the Saar. The left wing rests upon the Rhine near the Sardan. The right stretches out from the Moselle, near Treves. Von Moltke, the great Prussian strategist, is reported to have said that if Napoleon had not marched upon the Rhine by the 21st of July he would never reach Mayence. Saarlouis, it is also said, has been recently fortified, and it is calculated that it will materially hinder the progress of the French troops. France is so strong and Prussia is so well prepared that expectation stands on tiptoe, looking out for the first general struggle. Until then it will be premature to say whose chances are best. It is safe to say that the march of the French to Berlin will not be easy. The prospect is not such as to encourage us to say that another Jena is more likely than another Leipsic or another Waterloo.

The general situation remains much as it was. We have no further news regarding Denmark. Russia is, if anything, more watchful. Spain asks explanations from France. Austria, Italy and France seem all to be plotting the ruin of the Holy Father, while they endeavor to come to an understanding regarding their common duty in this war. Great Britain is roused from one end to the other. Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Saturday shows that Great Britain, much as she loves peace, is neither unprepared nor unwilling to fight, if the necessity is laid upon her. The position of the British government is already beset with many dangers. The sentiment of the government and people, so far as it has been expressed, has been against France. If France should come out of this struggle victorious, France will not forget this. It is a curious fact that from the accession of Louis Napoleon up until the Crimean war the British people continuously trembled for and defied a French invasion. The avenging of St. Helena was known to be a Napoleonic idea. Since the Crimean war the *entente cordiale* has been but seldom and never more than slightly interrupted. Another Bonaparte triumphant in Berlin, might not Boulogne recover something of its ancient importance, and might not another threatened invasion be the terror of the British Isles? Certain it is that the *entente cordiale* between the two empires has been disturbed. If Napoleon wins he may have something to say about "perfidious Albion." If he does not win it is not difficult to forecast the result. It is our conviction that Napoleon has no heart for this fight. He goes into it because he cannot help it. It is a necessity laid upon him. If he had not yielded to this impulse given him by the French people the French people would have turned against him and his family. If he wins the French people will bow to the fates, will call him savior and will give him a splendid opportunity to retire in favor of his son. But if he does not win—if Prussian soldiers or the soldiers of any coalition should again encamp in the gardens of the Tuileries—the howl against the Bonapartes will be loud and long and merciless. We witness the opening scenes of a great drama. Every fresh scene, every fresh movement, is a surprise. What is to be the end no one can tell. While we write the first fight may have decided the campaign. But we wait for news.

The War and Its Effect on German Unity.

[From the New York Times, August 2.]

It becomes clearer with every fresh indication of public opinion among Germans, both at home and abroad, that the hostility of France to Prussia can scarcely fail to accomplish what it was especially designed to prevent—the closer union of the various sections of Germany. In fixing the quarrel upon Prussia, the French Government have only made that Power more emphatically than ever the guarantee of German union, prosperity and independence, and in prefacing it with what has been interpreted as a studious insult to King William, they have caused the absolutist character of that monarch to be temporarily forgotten in his position as head and representative of the nation. Hence the ebullition from the Inn to the Elbe of a fervid and deep-seated enthusiasm, in which the hostilities of 1866, and the party struggles that followed them, are lost sight of. There is now one universal desire to vindicate the common honor of a people in whom sectional divisions cannot extinguish the idea of kindred, and in whom fears of Prussia are extinguished by their confidence in her ability to face what they accept as a common danger. We give elsewhere the full text of the King of Prussia's late speech at the opening of the Parliament of the Confederation. It is an oration well calculated to make an impression on the earnest and intelligent nation to whose representatives it was addressed. There is a notable absence of confidence about its anticipations, and it exhibits an obvious desire to impress the full magnitude of the struggle then opening on the minds of the people. The same desire is still more clearly expressed in the speech reported to have been delivered by the King to the Town Councillors of Berlin. Such phrases as "heavy sacrifices will be demanded of my people," "we shall not get off so cheaply this time," show a characteristic avoidance of braggadocia, and a quiet intensity of purpose which, to say the least of it, form a decorous introduction to a struggle so momentous.

In proportion as the Germans become more closely united in the common cause, the Latin races appear to be developing the natural sympathy which springs both from their origin and territorial position. In spite of the peculiar relation sustained by Spain with reference to the contending Powers, it is obvious that France is sparing no effort to detach her from Prussia and to conciliate the popular feeling which late reflections on the Cortes had disturbed. On the other hand, the rapid termination of the delicate negotiations touching the evacuation of Rome, and the startling promptitude with which France has fulfilled her part of the bargain, makes it obvious that all minor interests and traditions are eclipsed by the present struggle, and that the empire is equally desirous of moral support as of active alliance. What obligations the Italian government have incurred does not as yet clearly appear. It is probable that their stipulation as to the peace of Rome, together with the independence of the Holy See, will be found somewhat difficult to execute. The Italian Kingdom is itself the creation of popular sentiment, and the absolute possession of the capital is too deeply seated a passion of the national mind to render its repression by any means easy, even should it be considered desirable.

A German Change on the War Question.

[From the New York Herald, August 2.]

The *Arbeiter Union*, the authorized organ of the German workingmen, is making a remarkable change of front on the German war question. The editor of the paper mentioned, Dr. Adolphe Donai, made a furious war speech at the German mass meeting at Steinway Hall, when Senator Carl Schurz and General Frank Sigel made also similar speeches. In yesterday's issue of the *Arbeiter Union*, Dr. Donai starts upon a different "tack," as a sailor would say. He warns his compatriots, especially Schurz and Sigel, that to become too enthusiastic for "King William" and his Minister, Count Bismarck, was not only a mistake, but a blunder. He tells them that if a German victory over the French meant nothing else but the imposition upon the German people of the Bonaparte system of military rule, that then the Germans would not only not agree, but openly oppose such a tendency. The Germans, the same article says, ought to beware that they be not caught in the popular nationality dodge. The principle of the "solidarity" of all peoples" is the only correct one, and only under this flag can victory be obtained.

This article is significant, for the reason that it is looked upon as representing the views of at least two-thirds of the German voters in this country. If this be true there is a split in the unity of German sentiment, and no one can predict where that may lead to.

The "Mitrailleuse" of the French Army—Description of the Machine.

[From the London Globe.]

To destroy your enemy in the shortest time, in the easiest manner, and at the least possible expense, is the first maxim of war. The stone that whistled from David's sling, the bullet of the "zundnadel-gewehr," and the volley of the "machine-gun," had all the same object. Since the days of Roger Bacon the aim of all improvements in fire-arms has been to carry the greatest possible number of deaths to the greatest possible distance. Grape, canister or case, and shrapnel, all contain bullets, and are all means for multiplying deaths. The field gun mows down its hundreds by showers of case at close quarters, or at longer distances rains bullets from the bursting shrapnel. The mitrailleur, or machine gun, on the contrary, sends a large number of small projectiles independently, and with precision to a considerable distance. We may divide arms on the latter principle into two classes—first those which discharge their bullets from a single barrel, fed by a many-chambered breech; and secondly, those in which each cartridge has its corresponding barrel, the charging and discharging of which is direct, and more or less simple. It is obvious that, for rough usage and continuous firing, it is better that a large number of rounds should be fired from a considerable number of barrels so placed as to support each other and add strength to the whole machine. The French mitrailleuse, as well as the Belgian Montigny, belongs to the second class, and the following brief description is equally applicable to both arms: The machine-gun consists of a cluster of barrels, either bound together or bored out of the solid, and mounted on the same principle as an ordinary field gun. At a few hundred yards, indeed, it would be difficult to distinguish between these weapons, as far as outward appearance goes. To the barrel is attached a massive breech-action, capable of being opened and closed by a lever. In the Montigny arm the cartridges are carried in steel plates perforated with holes, corresponding in number and position to the holes in the barrel. The steel plate, in fact, forms the "vent piece" of the system. The central fire cartridges being dropped into the holes in the steel plate, stand out at right angles from it, and the plates, thus ready charged, are so carried in limber and axletree boxes specially fitted for their reception. When the gun comes into action the breech is drawn back, a steel plate full of cartridges is dropped into its corresponding slot, and the breech block thrust forward and secured. The gun is now on full cock, and contains from thirty to forty cartridges, which are fired by a "barrel organ" handle, either one by one as the handle works round click-click, or in a volley by a rapid turn of the wrist. When the gun is empty the breech block is again withdrawn; the steel plate, carrying the empty cartridge cases, lifted out, and a fresh plate dropped in, if necessary. The advantage possessed by the machine-gun over infantry fire is that it is never in a funk. Bullets may rain around, bursting shells may fill the air, still the thirty-seven barrels of the mitrailleuse shoot like one man, and at 800 or 1,000 yards will pour volley after volley of deadly concentrated fire into a circle of from ten to twelve feet in diameter. No boring or fixing of fuses is required, and the whole operation is performed so rapidly that two steady cool men could maintain a fire of ten discharges per minute. On the other hand, the mitrailleuse could not well compete with the field gun and it is with this weapon it will assuredly be met. Its bullets would have comparatively slight effect at the ranges at which field artillery projectiles are perhaps most effective, while its size would offer a very fair mark to the gunner. The foreign Press are welcome to write *fanfaronnades* about the death of wretched horses at incredible distances. This is peace practice. The horses came from the knacker's herd, not from the banks of the Elbe, and there were no Uins sitting on them, we are also tempted on such occasions to take the square root of the reported distance as the actual range. The future of the Mitrailleuse, however, depends on coming facts. The day's experiments are over; there are hundreds of machine guns trundling toward the Rhine. The drum-like roll of their volleys may ere long be heard in the vineyards of Rosesheim, or on the edge of the Black Forest; and the "thud" of the bullet may come from something softer than a wooden target. Yes, the machine-gun is *en route* for the Rhine; the experiments will now be on a gigantic scale; and Mr. Cardwell may adjourn his special committee until after Christmas, at any rate. By that time the voice of war will have given the verdict; by that time the Chassepot, the Zund-nadel-gewehr, the shrapnel and the volley-gun will each be credited with a ghastly account, and we shall know which engine destroys human life in the shortest time, the easiest manner, and at the least possible expense.

The Austrian Policy—Abstinence and Neutrality the Policy of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

[Pesth Correspondence of the London Times.]

If any one could still have doubted that all feelings of revenge and animosity against Prussia have completely disappeared in Austria he has only to follow the manifestations which have been exhibited since the differences between France and Prussia have arisen. While the Foreign Office, as it will be able to prove in the proper place and time, joins sincerely in the efforts of the neutral powers to avert the calamity of war and proclaims the strictest neutrality on the part of Austria as long as there shall be no intervention on the part of any other of the great powers, the organs of public opinion, without difference of color, proclaim this neutrality and abstinence from all interference as the only policy in the interest of Austria-Hungary. On this as well as on the other side of the Leytha there has not been heard a dissentient voice in this call for peace and non-interference. However natural this policy of the strictest neutrality may be on the part of Austria-Hungary, its value at this moment ought not to be underrated. Although there are plenty proofs that this monarchy has since the treaty of Prague studiously avoided influencing in any way the decisions of the South German Cabinets, or meddling in any way in German affairs, the attitude of Austria is sure to exercise some influence on the South German powers. If, therefore, war becomes unavoidable, Austria may claim some credit in localizing it.

Prizes for French Cruisers.

[Shield's Correspondence of the London Times, July 18.]

There are about one hundred sail of North German vessels detained in the northeastern ports, and none of them are likely to leave until the termination of hostilities, unless they are sold to owners belonging to neutral ports. German owners bought largely of American tonnage during the war in that country, and it is quite likely that some of the handsome Bremen vessels now in our ports may sail under the Stars and Stripes. There is a large number of German seamen already employed in the British mercantile navy in connection with the Tyne; but it is not known what will be done with the crews of the vessels now detained in this and adjacent ports. Several vessels have sailed from the Tyne for Hamburg, and among the vessels which left the river coal-laden on Saturday was a French ship bound to Hamburg. It is stated by North German shipmasters that within the next month above forty sail of North German vessels may be expected in the Chops of the Channel, laden with valuable cargoes from South America, for Hamburg, and other places; and as the masters of these will have no knowledge of the outbreak of hostilities between France and Prussia they are likely to fall easy victims to the cruisers of the former country, who, no doubt, will be on the look-out for them.

Paris Wild with Excitement.

[Paris Correspondent London Daily Telegraph.]

A sort of sullen calm hangs over Paris to-day, like that which we feel in the air before the bursting of a great thunderstorm. As in our boyhood we used to have a Black Monday, so to-day we may be said to have a Black Sunday; for the next week must see Europe ravaged by war. And whose fault is it? In England it seems to be the opinion that it rests with France. That appears to be the view taken by clubs, backed up possibly by that large section of London society which feels that this war will deprive them of their baths, their waters, and their roulette. I am not of that belief, I cannot forget the reports which reached me in 1867, when Bismarck, in Paris, gave a bit of his mind to M. Rouher. At that time, a French friend remarked to me that I had somehow found out the truth, and that war between France and Prussia was inevitable. "If it is not for to-day it is for to-morrow," said my friend; and you see he was right.

To-day the *Gaulois* gives the following news: "For the last week Bismarck has been expecting war. As soon as he learned the declaration of the Duc de Gramont, he sent express to M. de Werther a letter containing these words: 'No concession—War. Do not let them impose on you. We are ready. Nevertheless try not to come to conclusions before the 20th.'" If this is true, France has anticipated the policy of Prussia by five days, and so disappointed the Dictator of Northern Germany. We have already begun to receive war *canards*, and all sorts of reports were flying about Paris yesterday. The telegram which I sent you last night has been partly contradicted, but I have reason to believe that I was correct in the main. There was a slight violation of the frontier. We are warlike from the first to the fifth floor. Troops are passing day and night. As I write, a light infantry bugle is heard sounding the "advance." All the street rushes to the windows. It turns out to be two drunken batmen (soldier-servants) taking their officer's baggage to the station.

The news of the day is what I telegraphed to you yesterday. The Emperor takes his son and heir to the war, and leaves for headquarters—"so I have heard it whispered"—on Wednesday. The Prince Imperial is going to enter on campaigning, but then we know that King William of Prussia wielded his first arms against France when he was a year younger. Bah—I have been talking about war, but we have not got it yet, even if the French frontier has been violated. We have no public declaration, and the official paper is as silent as the tomb. But that which is deferred is not lost. Clever and experienced men who ought to know better assert that there is no enthusiasm in France. The Parisians think differently. "It is '92," said an invalide. "It is like the days of my youth," said an old General of the first empire. I saw the excitement before the Crimean and the Italian campaign, and, compared to this, they were failures. I wish the unbelievers in enthusiasm in Paris had been with me last night at the Strasbourg station. We got there at ten o'clock, and found the Boulevard packed with people. My friend, a French diplomatist, and myself penetrated into the ranks of the people—for of such those ranks were composed—who willingly made way to give us the front rank. Then we found that the Seventy-second of the line was marching into the station. French troops are allowed on these occasions to march very much "at ease;" and so we were not surprised to find every rank and file to have two or three friends clustering round them. As the defile proceeded, it was accompanied by cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive la Ligne!" and then would break out a long forgotten chorus of "Mourir pour la Patrie." Here there was a halt, and conversation took place; the populace was, as they say in the shires, "quite free-spoken and all with us." Several blouses contended that war, though terrible, was inevitable; and a confidential cobbler—every other man in the crowd is a cobbler and a politician—informed me that it is a pity this war had not taken place six months ago. Advance the Second Division. The colonel and his aide-de-camp appear, and are met with cries of "Live the line, and their country." Two officers are nearly pulled off their horses by shaking hands; and the aide-de-camp—a kind, mild-looking boy—was affected to tears. Now breaks out a very tempest of cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and then the welkin—weatever that may be, for I am not at all sure—was obscured with hats.

It was the advance of the Eagle, and, as we saluted the standard of France as it passed us, there arose a shout of "Long live the Empire," which the Prince Imperial might almost have heard at St. Cloud. The by-play, too, was very interesting; each soldier, for instance, had at least two friends to carry his arms and his kit. The right thing was for the civilian to change caps with the soldier, and then go off arm in arm singing the "Marseillaise." Frith might have made a beautiful picture of the scene. An enormous drum major was being conducted to his fate by two cooks in their full dress white uniform.

Here is a decorated field officer, his weeping wife clinging to him; there, three soldiers with nine friends, under the influence of small "blue," singing the "Marseillaise" in accents to drive its composer mad. Up comes a sergeant six feet high, led by his two little children, who march by his side, squeaking with their little voices "to Berlin—to Berlin!" But the last scene I witnessed outside the station I shall never forget. It was a triumph of hospitality. Two ladies wished to treat a corporal to drink, but had evidently overdrawn their banker's account. They looked blank, and he looked serious. "Well," said the taller one, "he shall not be disappointed to-night. I will pawn my crinoline and get a pint." And then and there she proceeded to take it off *su taute*. Being fortunate enough to have a *pass partout*, I marched into the inner station with a regiment of the Line. Being the only civilians present, my friend and myself had a long conversation both with officers and men. We found them not only in high spirits, but enthusiastic; the rout was short, the knapsacks weighed nothing, the weather was cool, and the campaign a mere party of pleasure.

This, and other regiments going with it, had been through the whole of the Mexican campaign, and looked at the hardships of this as child's play. As fast as trains of a thousand men were filled they were started. We made many friends on the platform, and I have never seen soldiers march in such spirits. We told one private as he was starting that the Prussians had crossed the frontier. "We can't believe it, messieurs," he said; "but, if it is so we will soon drive them back." About this time there was a great noise—the train came. It was the retreat of the army of tourists of Baden, with all their heavy baggage, "those big boxes which we know so well." Then there was a shrill whistle; the regiment formed, in a way to delight the eye of an adjutant, were shut up in a train, and went off to Strasbourg, singing with heart and soul "Mourir pour la Patrie." Men who go off singing in that manner seldom lose battles.

Anniversary.

To-day is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of King Frederick William III., father of the present ruler of Prussia, who was born on the 3d of August, 1770. In 1793 he married the beautiful and accomplished Princess Louisa of Mecklenburg-Streiltz, who, after his accession to the throne in 1787, was the most popular Queen of Prussia. It was under the reign of this sovereign that Prussia met her great reverses at the hands of Napoleon I., and he also sent Blucher to decide the fate of that person at Waterloo. King Frederick William III. died on the 7th of June, 1840, and was succeeded by his eldest son, under the title of Frederick William IV. The latter became insane, and gave up the reins of government to the present monarch in 1858. The Germans expect a great demonstration to be made against the French to-day.

Napoleon's Baggage Resembles a Traveling Hospital.

European papers state that the baggage of the French Emperor, which preceded him to the seat of war, looked more like a traveling hospital than like the traps of a general. It contained among others a large medicine chest, three kinds of bathing tubs and some other bathing apparatus, an invalid's easy-chair, a stretcher of peculiar construction, and a great deal of other medical and sick room apparatus. The horses of the Emperor which were sent to the front were most carefully selected from the Imperial stables by the Emperor's own valet. He picked out the tamest and gentlest brutes he could find, and even went so far as to buy some horses, not so much for their beauty and spirit, for they show very little of either, as for their meek and gentle demeanor. Before they were sent to the front they were exposed to a great deal of artillery firing to accustom them to the roar of cannon, the only thing their rider will probably hear of the battle, and this took the last vestige of spirit they still possessed away from them. The valet was also most particular in examining the saddles destined for the use of His Majesty, had them all double wadded, and had extra paddings put on the back. The tottering invalid who occupies the likewise tottering throne of France would never take the field, against the most urgent advice of his physicians, if he were not devoured by the fear that the success of any of his generals, if he, the Emperor, did not have the name of having led in person, would so increase the popularity of that officer among the vainglorious French that it would most seriously endanger his throne.

A French View of the Comparative Strength in Arms and Money.

[From the Paris Journal.]

Let us place Prussia and France face to face. On this side of the Rhine and on the other the number of men ready to enter in campaign is about equal. Prussia has her needle-gun—an excellent arm. France has her Chassepot, a still better arm, and one tried at Mentana. Prussia has her field artillery and mitrailleuses, on which she very justly counts; but France, too, has her mitrailleuses and her field artillery, which do not bear comparison. For seven years has France steadily improved and perfected her famous mitrailleuses, and has multiplied them so that to-day there is not a battalion of infantry or sharp-shooters which has not at least two in its ranks. The Prussian arsenals are gorged. The French arsenals are full to overflowing. Since the campaign of 1866 Prussia has spent 110 millions in renewing and modernizing its war material, much of it, however, being used in the war crowned by Sadowa. France has spent 210 millions on her military stores—camping equipments, provisions, drugs, ambulances, in a word, all the accessories of the grand theater of war have been stored in the Invalides and the Ecole Militaire. The mitrailleuses themselves are not the latest thing out and supreme refinement of the destroying art. The mitrailleuses only are known to the public, but it appears that we have better than this, although the public may not be aware of it. Two months ago, about, people began to talk of engines of war not yet named of the Commander C— M—. These, if we are to believe the report of one who witnessed recent experiments with them, constitute something miraculous in destructive inventions. Their extreme range is three thousand yards only, which is the mean range of the mitrailleuses, their elder sisters, but these new and formidable inventions surpass them in massacreing power as much as the mitrailleuses themselves surpassed everything which had preceded them. At 2,500 yards the effect of these engines, which have been temporarily baptized, "Les Filles Du Commandant C. M." is so terrible, so certain, that a single regiment, we are told, could force its way with them from the frontier to Berlin, sowing death and terror before it. But, the reader may say, beyond the number and courage of the army, beyond the armament, beyond the engines of war, beyond stores, there is the question of the sinews of war—money. War, if possible, is much more than peace under the influence of the god "million." Well, the famous war treasure of the King of Prussia amounts, so we are told, with accumulated interest, to two hundred millions, and the government has about the same amount in its coffers. What renders the wealth of France incomparably greater is its elasticity. There are thirteen hundred millions of specie now in the Bank of France. In forty-eight hours—say in a week, to be within the mark—the Bank of France can advance five hundred millions to the Government against an emission of treasury notes. I defy Prussia to raise a quarter of this sum. At the time of the Exhibition of 1857 a celebrated English calculator drew up a table by which the respective wealth of nations could be seen at a glance, and we believe an extract from it will not be without interest here. Of course this working son of Albion began with his own country by putting her finances at par:

France represented 86 per cent.
Holland represented 71 per cent.
Belgium represented 63 per cent.
Switzerland represented 47 per cent.
Bavaria represented 38 per cent.
Baden represented 32 per cent.
Prussia represented 17 per cent. ! !

So that the wealth of France is to that of England as 86 is to 100; the wealth of France is to that of Prussia as 86 is to 17 ! ! ! And now draw a moral from this Jacob's Ladder of the English economist.

The Sphinx.

Of the present campaign, the new mitrailleuse above referred to under the curious title of "*Les filles du commandant C. M.*," is now creating immense curiosity in Europe. This arm was invented two years ago, and experiments with the first model were made with the greatest secrecy at Vincennes and Meudon. To prevent spies obtaining information, or getting a glimpse of the gun, or rather mitrailleuse, a cordon of troops surrounded the place where the experiments were being carried on, out of view of the inventor and the gentlemen forming the commission appointed by the Emperor to test the merits of the arm, with orders to allow no one to pass. The arm when approved was manufactured in the Vosges, the same surveillance and caution being observed. As soon as the guns were ready they were packed in boxes, which were sealed and sent to the various arsenals. No instructions were given in its use till three weeks ago, when four men in each regiment were conducted secretly to a convenient spot and taught how to manœuvre it. A gentleman, now in this city, who had a relative employed on the commission above referred to states that all he would vouchsafe to divulge on the subject of the arm is that it is on the Gatlin principle of small calibre, and is used to repel cavalry charges and attacks in column. Like mountain howitzers it has no carriage and is carried by two men, who hold it when fired, there being little or no recoil. This arm must not be confounded with the ordinary mitrailleuse or Gatling gun, which is mounted on a carriage, nor must it be supposed that it possesses equal powers of destruction. While the former can be used by placing it on the sides of a square, or at intervals along a column, to repel cavalry or an advance in columns, the latter can be used as a field battery, and with deadly effect. The range, too, of the two engines of war is different. Our sphinx has a range, as will have been observed, of 3,000 yards, while the mitrailleuse *proprement dite* can be used at from 4,500 to 5,000 yards. To give an idea, however, of the deadly execution of the new mitrailleuse we may cite the result of experiments made with it at Satory a short time back. Three hundred old cavalry horses were packed in a field at a distance of 1,200 meters from the gun, and three minutes after the order had been given to "turn the coffee mill" not one remained standing. The next day the experiment was repeated under better auspices, as the gunner had been drilled to perfection in the use of the arm. Five hundred *rosses* were this time operated on, and in ninety seconds they were lying dead on the field.

Much talk has been wasted on the Prussian mitrailleuse. The truth is that as an engine of war in anything approaching a general action it is considered by the Germans as practically useless. This prejudice causes the gentleman of the *rive droite* to turn up their noses at the French adaptation of Gatlin's system.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Senate Opposed to an Election.

Important Decision of an English Court—What is to be Done with the Nickel Coinage—Report of the Court of Inquiry on the Case of the Colored Cadet—The First Gold Notes to be Issued by Boston Bank, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1870.

Nickel Coinage.

A great many postmasters have written here in relation to the disposition that can be made of copper and nickel coins received for postage, but which people do not like to take for change. Inquiry on this point was made of the Secretary of the Treasury by the Postmaster General, and the Secretary also received letters on the subject from owners of ferry boats and others who come into possession of these coins in the regular way of business. A reply from his Department says that the nickel cent coins issued under the act of February 21, 1857, are not a legal tender for any amount, but are exchangeable at the United States mint for three and five cent nickel pieces. The one and two cent pieces authorized by the act of April 22d, 1864, which comprise the chief portion of the cent coinage in circulation, are a legal tender for any payment not exceeding four cents in amount. The three cent nickle pieces are a legal tender for sixty cents, and the five cent pieces for one dollar. There is no provision of law authorizing the redemption of the one and two cent pieces, but a circular issued by the Secretary directs the redemption of the five cent pieces by the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars. It is evident that Congress must soon take some action on this matter, and Mr. Knox's bill for the revision of the mint laws now pending in the Senate makes proper provision for the redemption of all these claims.

Important Decision.

The English High Court of Appeals has just made a decision that simplifies matters with reference to the settlement of the affairs of the First National Bank of New Orleans, which broke down three years ago last spring. A short time prior to suspension it drew on the Bank of Liverpool for three hundred thousand dollars. This draft went to protest. The parties interested have been trying to get their claim on the preferred list, so as to receive the whole amount. The decision is against them, and the money at stake therefore goes into the general assets for *pro rata* distribution. The New Orleans Bank is in the hands of a Receiver, and will probably pay about fifty cents on the dollar. No dividend has yet been declared, and none is likely to be declared at present. Questions are pending in the Supreme Court, viz: Whether the Government shall be a preferred creditor, about a certified check for a large amount that came into the hands of the receiver, and about Beauregard's railroads turned over as part of the assets. The bank cannot be wound up till these are settled. The receiver is Col. Case, to whom the Department awards great praise for the service he has rendered.

Action Against an Election in Georgia.

The latest information from Georgia is that its Senate on Saturday last, after a long and somewhat exciting debate, by a vote of 21 to 14, passed the following preamble and resolution against an election in November, which have yet to be acted on in the lower branch of the Legislature, viz.:

WHEREAS, The constitutional term of the several officers of the State, including that of this General Assembly, is necessarily dependent upon the time when, under the several acts of Congress the Constitution goes into operation as the paramount law, freed from military influence; and whereas, the act of Congress of July 15, 1870, does not fix said time, and the same cannot be definitely settled, Congress shall decide by the actual admission of our Senators and Representatives; and whereas, it is unwise further to complicate affairs by the election of new officers while the period when the State government, as such under the Constitution, begins its existence is uncertain; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly so shape its legislation that no election shall be held for the various officers provided for by the constitution until Congress, by the admission of our Senators and Representatives, or in some other way, shall definitely determine whether the constitution of the State is held to go into operation as the paramount law in 1868 or in 1869.

The Court of Inquiry.

Ordered by the Secretary of War to investigate the charge that the colored cadet Smith at West Point has been badly treated, closed its labors last week, and the record and findings are now in the hands of Secretary Belknap. The Court sat without regard to hours, and examined everybody likely to know anything about the matter. The record fills nearly a hundred pages of manuscript. A copy of it is to be furnished to the House members of the Board of Visitors, who were also ordered to look into the subject. The Secretary will necessarily be some time in reading the papers for approval or disapproval, but expects to make the finding of the Court public in ten or twelve days.

The First Gold Notes.

The first national bank to issue gold notes as per the provisions of the recent act of Congress will be established in Boston, on application of the banking house of Messrs. Ridder, Peabody & Co., of that city. They will have a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. The necessary papers in the premises will be issued by the Comptroller of the Currency as soon as the matter can be reached. The only question not settled is that relative to the name of the bank. The department must of course prepare new notes, and it will probably be three months before the institution gets into operation. Correspondence has been had with other houses in relation to this style of bank; but none have made direct and formal application as yet for authority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1870.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

The returns at the Census Office indicate that by the 15th of August about one-half of the country will be enumerated, and it is thought the first of September will witness its substantial completion.

APPLICATIONS FOR BANKS UNDER THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.

About two hundred applications for banks under the new currency law have been received by the Comptroller of the Currency. The majority are from Illinois, while almost the entire number of applications are from the West and South. Several have been received from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The Opening of the Exposition at Indianapolis—The Fabrics on Exhibition—Additional Factories and Mills Represented—The Machinery Placed in Position.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 2.—The Exposition of textile fabrics has been mostly spent in opening and arranging goods and putting up machinery. Large additional invoices of goods arrived last night and this morning. The fabrics on exhibition this year are mostly superior in quality to any previous Exposition. The following additional factories and mills are represented: Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Georgia; Flint Woolen Mills, Flint, Michigan; North Star Woolen Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.; Wheeling Woolen Mills, Wheeling, West Virginia; Clermont Woolen Mills, New Richmond, Ohio; Farmer's Woolen Mills, Franklin, Indiana; Grandville Manufacturing Company, Grandville, S. C.; Brownsburg Woolen Mills, Brownsburg, Ind.; Richmond Woolen Mills and Richmond Sacet Factory, Richmond; Bowling Green Manufacturing Company, Bowling Green, Ky.; Highland Woolen Mills, Newark, Ohio; Manchester Woolen Mills, Baraboo, Wis. The following comprise all the machinery placed in position so far: The Kent, Baldwin Company, Middleburg, Ohio, one spring jack, one shop loom and one plain loom; Duckworth & Son's, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, one broad fancy loom; McFurbush & Son, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one condenser, one corder and several other machines; Enos Brown, Chicago, Illinois, looms and corders; J. A. and N. A. Williams, Utica, New York, shuttle, bobbins, pickers, spools, reeds, cord clamp and grain scales.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 2.—The third exposition of textile fabrics, under the auspices of the Woolen Manufacturers Association of the West and South, opened to-day. The display of gods is very fine. Fifty-seven entries have been made, some of them representing large invoices and a very extensive variety. The display of woolen and cotton machinery and manufacturers' supplies is much greater than was anticipated. The arrangements for the accommodation of the press are in every way convenient, and the committee are deserving of high praise for their thoughtfulness in this respect. The hotels are full of strangers, and the city wears an unusually lively appearance.

John McDonough was run over by the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Road, in Cincinnati, last night, and killed.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Assembling of the Spanish Cortes, and the Proclamation of Amnesty Postponed—The Scutling of the Ship Aurora—Regatta Postpned—The Turf, &c., &c.

The Supplementary Appropriation Bill.

LONDON, August 2.—The Lord Mayor's fund for the Canadian volunteers now amounts to £300.

Regatta Postponed.

The regatta of the royal yacht squadron was to commence to-day with the race for Her Majesty's cup, but a heavy fog compelled its postponement.

The Brighton Races

Commenced to-day. The Brighton stakes were won by Border Knight. The betting on the St. Leger was 90 to 40 against Kingcraft and 7 to 1 against Palmerston.

Fund for the Canadian Volunteers.

LONDON, August 2.—In the council of ministers last Saturday the supplementary appropriation bill was only agreed to after a hard struggle.

The Reassembling of the Cortes Postponed.

MADRID, August 2.—The meeting of the Cortes and the proclamation of amnesty are postponed in consequence of the Carlist agitation. The Government is violently attacked by the monarchial press for their delay in reassembling the Cortes.

Additional Arrests.

BOMBAY, August 2.—Additional arrests have been made here of parties implicated in scutling the ship Aurora.

Financial Matters.

FRANKFORT, August 2.—The brokers here now deal exclusively for money. There is nothing done for settlement, and there has been only one failure of importance, that of W. F. Jager.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 2.—Consols 88¼. American securities quiet; '62s, 82; '65s, 82; 67s, 81; 10-40s 80. Eries 15½; Illinois 103; Great Western 21. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8d; Orleans, 8¼d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Quiet; California white wheat 11s 5d@11s 6d, and firm; red western No. 2, 9s 10d; winter 10s 9d.

Western flour 26s@28s 6d. Corn—No 2 mixed 33s@33s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 39s 6d @40s. Receipts of wheat for two days, 10,000 quarters—American.

Pork quiet at 122s 6d. Beef 113s 6d. Lard 71s. Cheese 62s. Bacon—59s for Cumberland; 65s for short rib. Naval stores quiet.

LONDON, August 2.—Tallow flat at 45s 3d@45s 6d. Sugar flat at 31s 6d on spot. Petroleum at Antwerp heavy at 45 francs.

FRANKFORT, August 2.—Bonds opened heavy at 83⅝.

LONDON, Evening, August 2.—Linseed oil heavy at £30 5s.

POLITICAL.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—The Democratic majority in the city is about 4,000. Throughout the State the Republicans have elected about one candidate in four.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 2.—Warren county gives the Democrats 800 majority; Bowling Green elects the Democratic ticket by 37 majority, with the exception of a Judge, whom the Republicans elect. In Warren a heavy vote was polled by the negroes. Fayette gives the Democrats 75 majority; Woodford is Democratic by 250 majority; Bourbon is Democratic by 200 majority; Boone county elects the entire Democratic ticket by 700 or 800 majority; Christian county 40 Democratic majority; Grant county elected a Republican Clerk of the County Court by a small majority, the Democrats the rest of the ticket.

CHICAGO, August 2.—Jesse H. Moore was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Seventh District of this State. Mr. Moore is the present representative.

CHEYENNE, August 2.—Republicans held a meeting last night to select delegates to the Territorial Convention to be held at Laramie City soon for the purpose of nominating a delegate to Congress. The session was stormy, and the result unsatisfactory to many Republicans, who declare their intention of voting the Democratic ticket.

CUBA.

Cholera and Yellow Fever Thinning the Spanish Ranks.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A Havana correspondent gives the details of more executions, skirmishing and confiscation. Fighting still goes on in the mountains, but the yellow fever and cholera are doing the Spanish army more harm than the Cubans. The Spanish gunboats are closely watching the coast for the steamer Salvance, which is reported to have recently left this port with arms and ammunition.

Additional Telegraph on Fourth Page.

Why use Impure Cream of Tartar
When you can get the perfectly pure Banner Baking Powder? Best in use.

Pier Dannals & Co.
Are always prepared to furnish their customers with beautifully clear and delicious Cream Ale.

DIED.

FREEMAN—On Tuesday evening, August 2d, at 7 o'clock, WILLIE, only son of William and Sarah Freeman, aged two years and seven months.

Funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, on Twenty-fifth street, Twelfth ward. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FROM $30,000 to $35,000 for a term of years. Liberal discount allowed, and the loan secured by mortgage on improved real estate, worth double the amount. Address Borrower, care Commercial. tf

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A BOOK-KEEPER to settle up a Set of Books. Address at once P., at this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG German Man in a Drug or Grocery Store, also is willing to accept a position as Teacher. Can furnish best of reference if required. Address or apply to DAN VOLTZ, 507 Penn street.

WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—BY A thorough Prescriptionist of ten years experience, a Situation in a first-class store. Address W. L. H., 81 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PUDDLERS—TWO PUDDLERS and two Helpers. Men want different kinds of work. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIVE good Men wanted to sell the Improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine on a salary in the city. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

WANTED—TO INVEST—FROM $5,000 to $10,000 in some established business in this city. The advertiser is well known in business circles and has the necessary qualifications for office business. Address or inquire of CAMPBELL, JONES & CO., 87 Water street.

WANTED—EDUCATIONAL—A PRINCIPAL for the Brownsville Union School. Session to last nine months. Apply immediately to Lt. ISAAC JACKSON, President, Brownsville, Pa.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts at a fair rate of interest, on city or county property. THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 129 Smithfield street.

WANTED—SALESMEN—IMMEDIATELY, two good Salesmen wanted to sell Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in the country on a salary. Horses and Wagon furnished by the Company. No capital required. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

WANTED—STOREROOM—SUITABLE for a Wholesale and Retail Business. Possession wanted immediately. Address C. G., this office. tf

WANTED—SERVANTS—TWO COMPETENT Women Servants for a private family in the vicinity of East Liberty. Good references required. For information apply at the office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FIFTY Thousand Dollars, for Three Years, to be secured by Mortgage on First Class Real Estate in Pittsburgh. None but Principals need apply. Address "Box "O," Commercial Office. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A YOUNG MAN reliable and experienced, as Traveling Agent, with good references. Address New, Lock Box 403, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, FURNISHED Rooms with Board, at 154 Second avenue.

BOARDING—TWO GENTLEMEN WISH Board where they could acquire a knowledge of the French language. Address, stating particulars, to N. N., this office.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDING, IN a private Boarding House for a gentleman and Wife in Allegheny or Pittsburgh. Address Lock Box No. 103, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS, A few Gentlemen can find first-class Boarding by applying at No. 44 Grant street.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL persons seeking Homes or Investments in Real Estate that they will save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. It contains a vast amount of City, Suburban, Village and Country Property; also, Manufacturing Sites, Business Chances, &c., &c. Those contemplating investing in Real Estate in *any form* will undoubtedly find it to their interest to get the Register. We will send it *free* to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL Estate security, in Allegheny county. Judgments bought. Attorneys having Stay Claims which their clients wish to dispose of will find us prepared to negotiate with them. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE DESIRING TO enter into the Marble Business, a rare chance is offered. Can do a Twelve Thousand Dollar Business a year without agents. Good price. Address Post-office Box 540, Steubenville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST Hotels in the city; has 65 Bedrooms and Rooms for 20 more. Rent $1,500 per annum. Fine chance for any man who understands the business. For further particulars inquire of Col. J. D. EGAN, 143 Smithfield street, near Virgin alley, Pittsburgh.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—FOR SALE, the Lease, &c., of a Manufacturing Establishment in good order, ready to run, having everything essential to carrying on the business, and can be started up in twenty four hours. The Lease having a long time to run, and the establishment being well located on a principal street in this city, a good inducement is offered to persons wishing to engage in business. Address for five days, Manufacturer, Commercial office.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO ENTER INTO the Wholesale Grocery Business, a rare opportunity is offered by addressing B. at this office. tf

BUSINESS STAND AND DWELLING at Woods' Run. House contains 5 large Rooms and Hall, Gas throughout. This property will rent well, or is a desirable Residence, being only two minutes walk from Station. The Storeroom is seperate from House. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estatee Agents, opposite the Postoffice. d*

FOR SALE—REFINERY, NEARLY new and in complete order. Capacity 500 barrels; can be doubled at small expense. Storage for crude 8,000 barrels. Six Acres of Land, fee simple. Dwelling, good Stone Quarry, good Buildings suitable for any manufacturing purpose. On the A. V. RR. and river at Johnston Station. Will be sold very low or leased to a good party. Inquire of J. C. BUFFUM, 24 Market street, Pittsburgh. wsf

TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITALISTS—For sale, that extensive establishment, situate on Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, now occupied by Hall & Speer as a Plow Manufactory, will be sold at a rare bargain to an immediate purchaser. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

COUNTRY FOUNDRY FOR SALE—Rare chance for one or two practical Men, or will take a Partner for a one-third or one-half interest. Capital required, from $3,000 to $5,000. We have seen the property, and can recommend it as an excellent opening. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 2 Lears, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom sale for product and no competition in the city. Address JOSEPH CROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED Residence of the late Augustus Hoeveler, deceased, situate on Penn street, near the forks of the road, Sixteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Dwelling is spacious, 21 Rooms, well ventilated and excellent Cellars, &c. It is well calculated for an Academy, Summer Resort, or Dwelling and beautifully surrounded with shade and bearing Fruit Trees of all descriptions. There is a fine Vineyard in the rear of the Dwelling, comprising about one-half acre of a choice selection of fine Grapes. Carriage House, Stable and necessary Outbuildings. Immediate possession given. Apply to MRS. A. HOEVALER, on the premises.

FOR RENT—THREE LARGE ROOMS with all the modern improvements, on fourth story, No. 89 Federal street, corner Stockton avenue, Allegheny, suitable for Offices or Gent's Sleeping Rooms. For terms call at THOMPSON & GROETZINGER'S, 116 Federal street.

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, within five minutes walk of Postoffice. The House contains 10 Rooms, good Range, Hot and Cold Water, Bathroom, &c. Rent $650 per year. Possession 1st of July. Carpets will be sold if wanted. Address WATLEN Commercial office.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, entrance on Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Counting Room.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STOREROOM and Cellar, No. 184 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley. tf

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE House on Highland avenue, East Liberty, seven minutes' walk from the station. The House is pleasantly located; Marble Mantels in every room; handsome Lawn in front. Vegetable Garden in rear of Dwelling; abundance of Grapes, &c. Lot 90 feet front by 200 deep; has on it a convenient wash house, and good size Stable. Will be rented reasonable. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN ACRES SURFACE, twelve Acres Coal, twelve hundred feet River Front; first class Saw Mill and double Frame House, the whole a key to five or six hundred acres of coal in the rear. Terms easy. Also, at public sale, on the 13th of August, the Machinery for a Two Engine Wrapping Paper Mill; a span of Bay Mares, showy and perfect, suitable for carriage or saddle; Iron, Metal, and miscellaneous articles not mentioned. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. WM. PARKISON, Elizabeth Mills, Pa. Postoffice address, Monongahela City. MWF

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM one and a half miles west of Indiana, and one-half mile from State Western Experimental Farm. Two-story Frame House, Frame Bank Barn, 60 by 76 feet, and all necessary Outbuildings; 150 bearing Apple Trees, Pear, Peach and Cherry; 120 Acres cleared, 67 in Timber, all under fence, well adapted to either stock or grain raising. For further information call on or address JAMES A. McCARTNEY, Indiana, Pa.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE OR RENT—See Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, sent free to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite the Postoffice. d*

EAST LIBERTY RESIDENCE FOR Sale or Exchange for Allegheny City Property—improved or unimproved. CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice. d*

COUNTRY VILLAGE STORE FOR SALE cheap or Exchange for Iowa or Minnesota Lands. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice. d*

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, Manufacturers, 38 Smithfield street. w

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME—FARM of 166 Acres, ten miles from city limits, will be sold for what the improvements would cost. Price, $13,500. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice, in Commercial Building.

WESTERN AVENUE PROPERTY, Allegheny city. Lot 37½ feet front on Western avenue, extending back 275 feet to Lincoln avenue, with improvements, for sale cheap. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND second-hand; all kinds for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 147 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—CELEBRATED STAR Hams: 260 tierces celebrated Star Brand S. C. Hams in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 4 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machine will be sold at a bargain. Address Sewing Machine, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE FARM OF ONE HUNDRED and Twenty-one Acres, eight miles from the city, will be sold at $50 per Acre, cheaper than adjoining lands can be purchased. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite the Postoffice.

SNUG FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, three miles east of Greensburg. Only $1,600. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice. d*

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.—All the property we advertise in this paper will be found fully described in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. We publish the Register monthly, and will send it free to any one requesting it, or it can be had gratis by calling at our office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents. d*

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK HOUSE OF 8 Rooms, with good Stable; Lot 20 by 96 feet to 15 foot alley, situated at No. 76 Leduc street, Allegheny city, near Federal street. This is a very desirable property and will be sold low. Apply to WOODWORTH & DAVIDSON, 201 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. tf

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.—NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 235 Penn street, on TUESDAY, August 16, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may be brought before them. JAS. H. MURDOCK, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, August 2, 1870. MWF

☞ NOTICE—EAGLE COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. ORLANDO M. HARPER was elected Secretary and Treasurer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Andrew G. Frazer. C. W. BATCHELOR, President.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1870.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be an Election of the FEDERAL STREET AND PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER R. R. CO. for a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the office of Jonathan Gallagher, over Second National Bank, Allegheny city. By order of the Board.
A. LEGGATE, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—ALL MEMBERS belonging to the STEAM ENGINE MAKERS' SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, who are residing in the United States of America are requested to communicate with the undersigned, as we contemplate opening a branch of the same in Pittsburgh, having received authority to do so.
JOHN BAKER,
Spencer House, No. 785 Penn street.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after August Fifteenth (15). Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 26 Exchange Place. The Transfer Books will be closed August 1st and reopened August sixteenth (16).
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
Cleveland, July 29, 1870.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SENATE.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Subject to the decision of the ensuing Union Republican County Convention.

☞ ASSEMBLY.
JAMES ONSLOW,
Of the (old Sixth) now Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the regular Republican Convention. tf

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 issues) ... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty ... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary on the estate of W. McCLINTOCK, late of Allegheny city, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will present the same, properly authenticated, without delay, to
O. McCLINTOCK,
W. G. McCLINTOCK, } Executors.
JAS. S. McCORD,
At Carpet Store of O. McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth avenue.
Pittsburgh, August 2, 1870. tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership lately subsisting between ALBERT AUSTIN, DWIGHT LOOMIS and ELIZA MEGRAW, under the style of

AUSTIN & CO.,

Has this day been dissolved, pursuant to the terms of the articles of copartnership. DWIGHT LOOMIS only is authorized to settle and collect all debts due or owing by the firm.
ALBERT AUSTIN,
DWIGHT LOOMIS.
Pittsburgh, August 2, 1870.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY
ACADEMIA, PA.
The Thirty-fifth School Year will Begin SEPTEMBER 7th.
More than 3,000 young men have been educated at this Institution.
Application should be made soon. Terms $200. Send for a Circular.
D. D. STONE, A. M.,
J. J. PATTERSON, A. M.,
PRINCIPALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
FOR WOOD PAVEMENT.
SEALED PROPOSALS

For Paving with Wood Pavement that part of Penn avenue, lying between Butler street and Forty-fifth street, (about 4,500 feet in length), thirty-six feet wide, will be received by the undersigned Commissioners for the Improvement of Penn avenue, between said points until August 15, 1870.

Proposals must give a full description of the kind of Pavement proposed, and materials to be used in its construction and be accompanied by a model.

The Contractor will be required to furnish a foundation four (4) inches in depth of good Gravel.

The Wood used will be required to be effectually preserved by saturation with some compound containing sufficient carbolic acid. Specimens of the Wood, preserved by the proposed process, must accompany the bids; also, a statement of the quantity per day that can be treated.

Proposals for the Pavement, without the preservative treatment and for the preservation, will be received separately or together.

The prices named in the proposals must include all royalties or patentees charges, and the Contractor will be required to furnish a sufficient bond of indemnity to guarantee the City of Pittsburgh against any and all claims for such patent charges.

Payment will be made in monthly estimates, in cash or bonds, as may be agreed, twenty (20) per cent. of each estimate being retained until the contract is completed and the work accepted by the Commissioners.

Bidders will state what proportion, if any, of their pay will be received in Penn Avenue Bonds of the City of Pittsburgh, which are seven (7) per cent. bonds, free from taxation.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept such bids as appear to be most advantageous, or to reject all bids.

The Contractor will be required to build the entire Pavement this season, not later than December 1, 1870, and also to give bond to be approved by Commissioners for the faithful performance of his contract.

Proposals must be directed to "Andrew Kloman, President of the Board of Commissioners for Penn Avenue Improvement from Butler to Forty-fifth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa."

ANDREW KLOMAN,
JAMES McKAY,
THOMAS EDWARDS,
JAMES R. MEANOR,
BENJ. SCHMIDT,
Commissioners.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
FOR SALE AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

AUGUST, 1870
CLOSING SALE
OF
SUMMER GOODS
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
Now Offering at Great Bargains
Gray & Logan,
47 SIXTH,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
AT
Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)

The following gentlemen, who devote their time exclusively to the business of the Academy, compose the
ACADEMIC STAFF:
COL. THEODORE HYATT, M. A.,
President and Professor of Mathematics, and Instructor in Tactics.
COL. GEORGE PATTEN, Graduate U. S. Mil. Acad.,
Vice President, Professor of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering, and Instructor in Tactics.
REV. A. ARMAGNAC, M. A.,
Professor of Chemistry, and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Instructor in Elocution.
CAPT. THOMAS J. LLOYD, Grad. U. S. Mil. Acad.,
Professor of Mathematics and Instructor in Tactics.
REV. GRANVILLE YAGER, M. A.,
Professor of the English Language and Literature, and Instructor in Latin and Greek.
FELIX DE LANNOY, M. A.,
Professor of French, German and Spanish, and Instructor in English Branches.
JOHN R. SWEENEY, Esq.,
Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
C. S. FAHNESTOCK, M. E.,
Professor of Penmanship, Book-keeping and Drawing, and Instructor in English Branches.
J. R. K. CARTER, C. E.,
Instructor in Mathematics and Tactics.
MR. ROBERT M. HOFFMAN,
Instructor in English Branches.

The NINTH ANNUAL SESSION commences
WEDNESDAY, September 7th.

The Buildings are new and the accommodations for Cadets in all respects of the first order.
Thorough instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific Courses.
The Department of Civil Engineering is of the highest grade, being conducted by experienced officers and supplied with abundant and extensive apparatus.
Careful attention is given to the Moral and Religious culture of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh:
C. H. Paulson, Esq.
Rev. W. S. Carey.
Col. David Campbell.
Robert Parker, Esq.
Jno. S. Willock, Esq.
Robert Wilson, Esq.
Franklin Sellers, Esq.
Joseph Woodwell, Esq.
Jas. W. Woodwell, Esq.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Joseph McKnight, Esq.
John F. Pears, Esq.
John F. Singer, Esq.
[illegible]
H. R. Wilkins, Esq.
[illegible] Bingham, Esq.
Capt. Wm. L. Jones.
R. L. Fahnestock, Esq.
Simpson Horner, Esq.
Geo. W. Scott, Esq.
J. McM. King, Esq.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Andrew Kloman, Esq.
[illegible]
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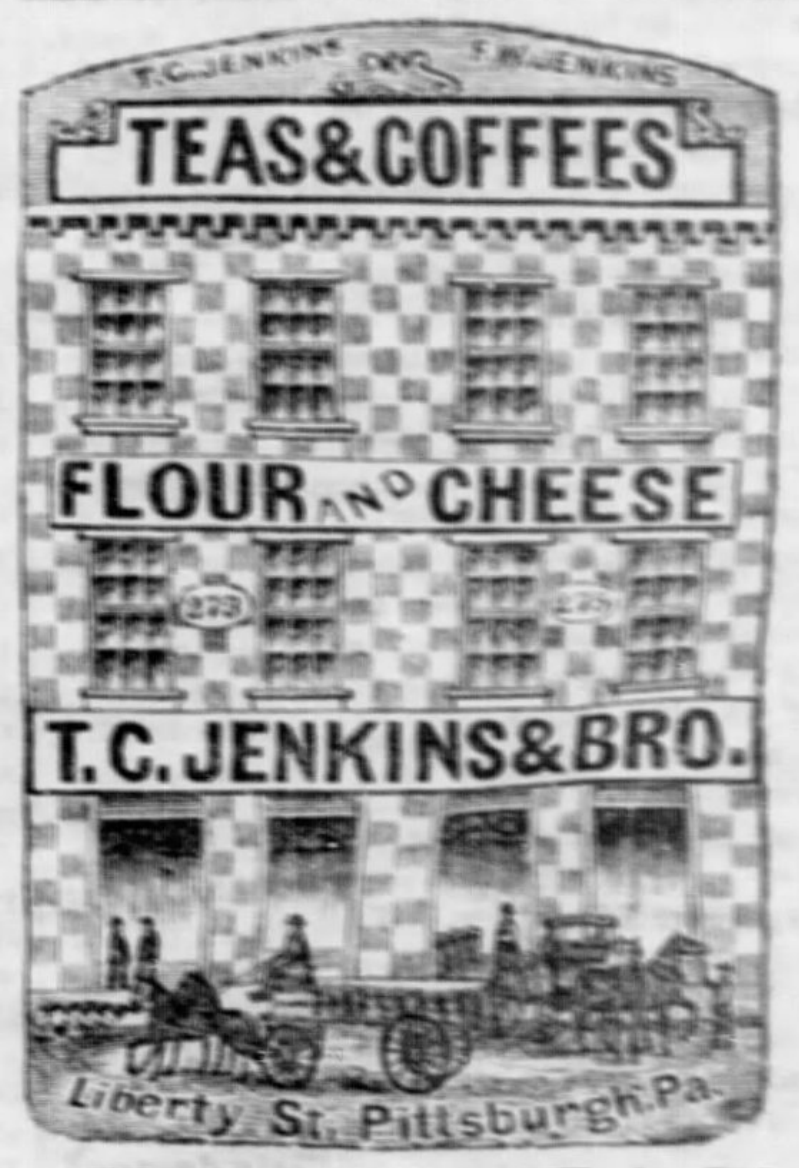
[illegible]
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.
P. S.—Col. Hyatt will be at the Monongahela House on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 3d, 4th and 5th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy or others on official business.



TEAS, TEAS!
Custom House Weights and Tares.
Three Per Cent. Discount Allowed.
No Charge for Caddies if ordered from 15 pounds upwards.
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN QUALITY AND PRICES.
TRY OUR ROASTED COFFEES.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE manner in which the armies have set themselves down and gone to trenching suggests the possibility of operations similar to those which for months preceded the surrender of LEE—much fighting with but little progress on either side. As the moment is one of conjecture, why may we not indulge in the supposition, that, after some weeks or months of this description of operations, a treaty for the aggrandizement of both France and Prussia will be the result? We have Prussia accusing France of a proposition to absorb Belgium, and France accusing Prussia of a similar proposition in regard to Austria. Taking these as true, we have no difficulty in arriving at what would be common ground for both to come upon; and it requires no great stretch of the imagination to picture the great combatants entering into a league to realize the wish expressed by both in 1866. To neither England nor Austria, nor perhaps Russia, would such a league be agreeable; and it may never happen, but at a moment when speculation supplies the place of realities, perhaps this is as probable as much that we read in the papers.

IT seems as though Prussia, and perhaps France also, had adopted the "ditching" tactics of the armies in the war of the rebellion. With us every soldier was also a "trencher;" and battles of any magnitude were seldom fought with clear open space between the combatants. To the large number of foreign observers who followed our armies, this was decidedly new, and they soon came to learn the value of it. In former European wars little of this was known. When Waterloo was fought breastworks were not invented as we used them, and in the more recent military operations, the Crimean war, which was confined to a limited district and generally in the nature of a siege, excepted, digging has not been regarded as any part of soldiering. What was learned in the War of the Rebellion will be practiced in the present war in Europe. The improved arms with which the combatants are supplied may be included in the outcome of our war, and what the world knows of ironclads, heavy ordinance, and improved methods for operating it, was first taught in the same school. Report says that both France and Prussia have made certain advances in engines of death for field operations, about which little is known. Is it probable that to a desire to keep the secret that the unwillingness to allow officers of other nations to accompany the armies as observers is to be ascribed?

THE GERMAN HOST.

An essential part of the scheme for the unification of Germany has, from the beginning, been a complete and effective military organization of the Confederation. This fact is commonly forgotten or ignored by those who denounce the French as unreasonable in their opposition to German unity. Separated from them by the ocean, we could only rejoice in the union of so many petty principalities under one Protestant King. In the same fact the French saw the aggregation of sixty or seventy millions of men, thoroughly trained for war and subjected to the control of a one will. And if anything was needed to increase their alarm it was found in the character and antecedents of the Royal House, around whose banners so immense a host were preparing to gather.

No sensible and well informed military man of any nationality in Europe has ever undervalued the military qualities of the German race. They have never forfeited the character acquired by their ancestors in their long conflict with the Romans. In spite of the impression made upon them by the spirit of the age, probably most German noblemen still value reputation for martial powers above any other fame; war is still the sort of activity most accordant with their tastes and least inconsistent with their notions of personal dignity. Nor have plebeian Germans ceased to be most sensitive to any reproach which implies their unfitness for war. A significant indication of the still existing influence of martial traditions and martial estimation in Germany is afforded by the practice of dueling maintained in the Universities in spite of all exertions for its abolition. And the most satisfactory evidence of German fondness and aptitude for war is found in the entire history of the country. For years before Sadowa, laborious and skilfully directed endeavors were expended in perfecting the Prussian military system. Valuable hints and warnings were derived from the achievements of the French in the war with Austria, and by that war a fresh impulse was given to Count BISMARCK's zeal and labors in the work of army organization. Rather than sign an order which should retard or lessen the completeness of this part of his scheme, the Count once declared that he would cut off his own right arm. It must also be understood that in the system carried out not merely defensive but also offensive military operations were contemplated. In these preparations the whole North German Confederation has more or less participated, while in the Confederation of the South the military system has been correspondingly improved. As the result of these efforts the German host at present arrayed against the French is prepared as no German army ever was prepared before, either to repel invasion, or to assume the offensive and carry the war into the enemy's territory. We can only guess at the number of men under arms. It may amount to nearly four hundred thousand immediately opposed to the French, while on the upper Rhine the troops of the South German States may amount to about one hundred thousand more.

The constitution of this mighty host is such as to inspire confidence in its efficiency. Of the Prussians in particular the admirable spirit, discipline and steadiness were brilliantly exemplified in 1866, when they filled the world with their renown. Then they were ranged against ill commanded Austrian troops, and were provided with a weapon of fearfully destructive power, while their antagonists were destitute of the same advantage. Now they will be tried against skilfully handled soldiers, admitted to be equal to any in the world, and will hardly possess any advantage over their enemy in respect of weapons. An obvious difference between a French and a Prussian regiment consists in their composition. While the former is chiefly made up of men of the poor and uninstructed classes, the latter with a considerable infusion of liberally educated men, is made up of average citizens in comfortable circumstances, nearly all of whom have enjoyed the advantages of a common school training. It is by no means clear that the Prussians will fight any the better on account of their school education, or the French any worse on account of their ignorance. In our late civil war the illiterate mudsills of Carolina fought as well as the intelligent farmers and mechanics of Massachusetts. But in patience under hardships and in persistence under discouragement, the educated regiment will certainly appear to greater advantage. With regard to the influence of motives upon the Prussians and the French respectively it may well be doubted whether devotion to their King and love for Fatherland are deeper or more animating sentiments with the former than the sense of soldierly duty and love for "la belle France" are with the latter. Then, in the French ranks ambition, the hope cherished by the possibility of fighting his way to station and command, makes a powerful appeal to every soldier. However, comparisons of this kind are quite useless, as we know that bravery and gallant fighting will not be wanting on either side. Though inconsistent with Democratic notions, no doubt the efficiency of the Prussian military organization is enhanced by keeping all the places of command under the control of the nobles. Like their forefathers described by TACITUS, "The princes fight for victory, their followers fight for the prince."

In cavalry, as regards both number and efficiency, the Germans are supposed to be decidedly superior to the French. But General CLUSERET, expressing the sentiment of most military men, a few days ago pronounced cavalry "a humbug," and it is not expected to perform a very important part in the war. On that march to Paris, however, it will be useful. The issue of the war will, it is expected, be chiefly decided by the artillery, and which of the combatants has the advantage in that arm remains to be seen. A German authority affirms that the Prussians are able to take into the field between three hundred and four hundred more guns than the French. Whether with reason or without, the French expect great execution from their *mitrailleuse* and still more, the newspapers say, from "Captain C——m's daughters." On the other hand, a Prussian writing to a German newspaper in New York says, in the matter of weapons of war, it is certain that several very unpleasant surprises are prepared for the French.

ONE would suppose the Ring "organ" had asserted the Reform movement amounts to nothing a sufficient number of times at least to convince itself, saying nothing about the general public, of the truth of the assertion. The fact is, however, that, like the public, it is as far as ever from believing it. Yesterday it took a step ahead. First, it said the movement was dead; second, that those engaged in it were office-seekers; third, that there was nothing to reform. Considering that the Ring are on trial, and that through the "organ" they are the witnesses and jury, this verdict is about as truthful as could be expected. Not so, however, with the people, with whom the decision really rests. We submit to the Ring that it is not a question which can be disposed of after the manner of the "organ." The Reform movement sprang from an overwhelming necessity, resulting from the long possession and unscrupulous exercise of power by self-constituted political leaders, through whose practices the proceedings of our party conventions have degenerated into systematic trickery, in a good degree the officers handed over to professional office seekers and jobbers, the public expense unreasonably increased, and the rights and interests of the public generally disregarded. Out of this inadequately described state of things grew the Reform Movement. The sentiment was and is a live one, and will certainly triumph at the coming election. The Reform Ticket has the respect of the great body of the party, who will give it a warm support when the time comes. It is "master of the situation" as absolutely as any ticket ever was, and herein is the reason of the anxiety of the Ring to get it out of the way. Failing in that they are trying to make themselves, and perhaps some others, believe that the movement has grown weak; that the array of veteran Republicans who signed the call for the Convention have recanted, and that the movement is not popular with the masses. To refute this we might refer to the inappeasible anxiety of the leaders, to their constant efforts to induce the Republican candidates to withdraw, to their falsehoods that they have withdrawn or will do so, and to the means they employ to gain possession of the field. We say we might refer to these things as complete refutation of the Ring's assertion. But there is other proof of the conquering strength of the Reform Movement. It defies the Ring; it defies them to nominate the "Slate" candidates which were "set up" weeks ago. It defies them to continue the infamous "marking" system in making nominations. It defies them to be indifferent to the demands of the public for reform in salaries and other expenses. It defies them to set up scalawag candidates as in former years. It defies them to take ground on a single point in opposition to the platform of the Reformers. No one at all familiar with the facts will pretend that the Reform Movement is not in this the master of the situation. It holds the county in its hands, and with a grip, too, that is every day tightening, and will not be released.

FROM the tenor of some little speeches lately made in the House of Commons, as well as from the utterances of certain London newspapers, it is evident that a party still exists whose comfort is disturbed by the knowledge that the continent is agitated, while England has no hand in the turmoil. This party was formerly strong enough to secure its own way at any time, and its representatives used to be conspicuous in all continental movements. When English troops were not fighting as the allies of one or another of the belligerents, English money supplied the commissariats or paid the soldiers employed in fighting battles whose issue was of no practical moment to England. In the estimation of this party PITT and PALMERSTON were heroes and demigods, and the statesmen who fail to imitate their foreign policy are denounced as creatures too poor in spirit to guide the affairs of a great nation.

But with every step taken in recognition of popular rights this party has lost strength. The indictment brought against it from the past is overwhelming in the thought of all who feel the pressure of the immense debt by it accumulated, while fighting to maintain or to restore Continental kings of whom their subjects were weary. The spirit of trade is also against it, nor is it less opposed by the conviction every year growing stronger and more generally conceded that every people have an unquestionable right to choose their own government and to select their own rulers. Hence when LOUIS NAPOLEON, the upstart of yesterday, was recognized as the legitimate King of the French and treated with the honors due to long descended royalty, the acts were approved by nine Englishmen in ten whose fathers supposed that a war could not be wrong if its object was to embarrass or overthrow a King whose right rested solely in the popular will. We may be sure, then, that England will not interpose in the present continental struggle unless from the stern necessity of self-defense. The Alabama question unsettled, no doubt, in addition to other considerations, presents a reason for avoiding war if possible.

ENGLAND is at present engaged in ascertaining how she has been bamboozled by France and Prussia both. Before she gets through with inquiring into the history of the secret treaty, she must be not a little disgusted. It has already been made apparent that NAPOLEON, while he has been pretending perfect friendship, was ready to despoil Belgium, her near ally, whenever Prussia should say the word. To this general fact some additional particulars bearing on the question of the Emperor's ambition are supplied by the Prussian Ambassador to England, for whose statements, however, some allowance should be made. He alleges that in 1866 France offered to lend Prussia 300,000 men to use against Austria, if Prussia would surrender to France the territory between the Rhine and the Moselle. Prussia, it is said, refused, and then the Emperor gave his sympathies to Austria. The Ambassador says these offers have since been repeated. BISMARCK now appears with his little statement. Before the Danish war, he says, France proposed an alliance with Prussia, and suggested the restoration of the 1814 frontier of Luxembourg, the acquisition of Saarsbourg, and Landau, and a general adjustment of lines on the basis of the language spoken in the provinces in question. There was to be a general Congress in 1866, in which it was to be decided that Italy should have Venetia, and Prussia the Duchies. If there was no Congress, then Prussia was to attack Austria right off, and France was to dispatch 300,000 troops across the Rhine against Austria. Then, if a joint treaty was made, Italy was to have Venetia, Prussia was to select German territory—the number of inhabitants not to exceed 8,000,000—and France was to have a liberal share of the Rhine Provinces. Of course BISMARCK was too honorable to accept these overtures, and nothing came of them. It is now France's turn to make disclosures of what overtures the virtuous BISMARCK made.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New Albany, Ind., *Ledger* has this to say of tunnelling the Ohio river: A gentleman who has for many years been engaged in the cement business, at Tarascon's Mills, on the Kentucky side of the river, near the foot of the falls, has some time been maturing a feasible plan for tunnelling the Ohio river at the falls. He says that the cement bed that crops out on both sides of the river, at the falls, extends entirely across the river, and the strata is of an average thickness of from sixteen to twenty feet. The cement rock is of such value, and in such demand, that the gentleman thinks if a tunnel was cut through it, the rock coming from the tunnel, manufactured into cement, would pay the entire expense of the work. He says it would also give the tunnel an indestructable shield, that would bear all the weight of the water above that could possibly press upon it, and is sanguine that capitalists will yet take hold of the project and build the tunnel. He says the strata of cement rock runs under Sand Island, and no doubt extends to New Albany.

A flag staff 185 feet high and weighing 30,000 pounds has just been raised at the St. Louis Fair Grounds.

Architects now have a chance to work upon plans for a new city hall for St. Louis, not to exceed $700,000 in cost. The author of the best design is to get $2,000 premium and $5,000 for the plans, &c. The second best plan will get $1,000 premium and the third best $500.

Twenty-eight foreign built German steamers, aggregate tonnage 72,135, are now afloat and engaged in the American trade.

Fisk's steamer Plymouth Rock makes Sunday trips up the Hudson to Poughkeepsie at the rate of twenty miles an hour, with bands playing, saloons flourishing, and all other secular proceedings.

There are 156 Turn-Verein, or associations of Turners, in the United States, with 9,920 members.

A Southern reporter, in furnishing "his account" of the recent execution at Richmond Va., says: "After hanging for four minutes, his soul left its earthly tenement and went where the woodbine twineth."

A young gentleman from the West, stopping at Newport, observing a lady driving a carriage through Thames street, the other day, with a stylishly dressed colored gentleman perched on a seat behind and above her, with his arms folded, as is the custom among "the big folks," remarked that "it must cost that nigger a good deal of money to hire that good looking young lady to drive his carriage for him."

$21,000,000 is yearly paid for lager beer in this country.

Hall's Journal of Health says: "If a man will give himself sleep enough, and will eat enough nutritious food at proper intervals, and will spend two or three hours in the open air every day, he may study and work and write until he is as gray as a thousand rats, and will be still young in mental vigor and clearness."

The 287 incorporated colleges in the United States annually dub about 400 D. Ds.

The entire appropriations of Congress on construction account and the like, in and near Washington, are probably $1,000,000.

Swedish immigration is decreasing. In the first half of 1870 only 9,400 sailed for America from Gottenburg, against 18,600 in the same period last year.

The old *Journal* building, now being torn down, was the first erected in Evansville, Ind., being built in 1817.

An exchange says: "Much sickness prevails at Duluth, Mich., four or five dying daily on the average. Business is distressingly dull, and hundreds of men are unable to obtain employment."

Mount Vernon, Iowa, is trying a new kind of wheat, imported into this country by Rob Morris, from Bethlehem of Judea, and called Masonic wheat.

The surveyors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad have found, 350 miles south-east of Topeka, a salt region ten miles square, where salt could be shoveled upon flat cars like gravel.

It there are a great many lady go-divers at Long Branch, are there not also very many lady go(s)-sippers at Newport?

The highest point of the beautiful stone spire just completed for St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, is twenty-five feet, eight inches above the ground, being excelled in this country by the spire of the St. Louis Cathedral.

The New York papers say that notwithstanding the default in the Methodist Book Concern, agents have disposed of $460,930 worth of bonds at par, without advertising them or employing outside agencies.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce in Vienna have subscribed more than 720,000 guilders for the fund of the great Universal Exhibition, which is to take place in that city in 1873.

In digging a well in Mahaska county, Iowa, at the depth of thirty-eight feet below the surface, logs of wood were found, some in a good state of preservation, others badly decayed, and a little below this bones and teeth, which were pronounced human, and also iron ore, coal, etc. Afterward, twenty-two feet deeper—sixty feet below the surface, signs of this wood were found all the way. Above the bones and first appearance of wood, were two layers of gravel.

H. B. Ramsdell has been offered $800 for a pearl found in Winooski River, Vermont.

Salem, Mass., has 24,062 people, a gain of 2,865.

Chicago is moving its center southward, and the avenues, which five years ago were quiet and retired at Twelfth street, are now thronged and busy thoroughfares far beyond Twenty-second street. The wholesale trade is crowding steadily in the same direction, with the retail business of the city, which a few years since was almost entirely done on Lake and a few other streets in its immediate vicinity, is being gradually transferred, and Twenty-second street has already become the center of a heavy retail traffic, though it had only one grocery there six years ago.

The authorities of the London Tonic Sol-Fa College boast that their system has spread to Madagascar, Beyrout, Hong Kong, New South Wales, Spain, etc. Mr. Curwen, at the summer session, exhibited an Arabic Sol-Fa tune-book and two Chinese Sol-Fa books.

England is to try the experiment of cumulative voting in the election of the School Boards to be formed under the new Education bill.

Bowles, Brothers & Co. append the following to their latest issued document sent to this country: "The American public is not generally awake to the fact that, for each half ounce of written mail matter, it is now paying just six times as much to Paris, or any part of France, as to London, or any part of England. But the remedy is perfectly simple and legal, as a letter remailed in London is protected at once by the English stamp and treaties. Messrs. Bowles now announce that by the new Anglo-French postal treaty the rates between England and France will be immediately reduced to 3d per one-third ounce, instead of 4d per quarter ounce, thus further lessening the postage on an American letter, sent *via* London, to about twelve cents per half ounce (including the six cents prepaid in America). Prepaid mail matter for France will be promptly redispatched if addressed to care of Bowles Brothers & Co., 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, W. C."

Macoupin county, Ill., is building a court-house big enough for the National Capitol, and to raise funds therefor has sold bonds at ten per cent. interest. But the coupons have been refused payment, the county authorities having discovered duplicate numbers, it is said, of bonds and coupons.

Dr. Von Graefe, of Berlin, who died July 28, aged forty-two, has been for years the most eminent oculist in the world, and had a professional income of $100,000 yearly.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, for many years Foreign Secretary of the American Board, and good authority, gives a valuable statistical view of the modern missions, as follows: Churches or congregations, 2,500; church members or communicants, 273,000; nominal Christians, young and old, 1,350,000. The gospel is taught and Christian work is carried on in 4,000 centres of usefulness outside the bounds of Christendom.

A Soldiers' Asylum is to be built in the South for the accommodation of the disabled colored veterans of the war.

Two thousand visitors have admired the Yo Semite region already this summer.

Troy takes up its concrete pavement, as hurtful to health.

The Illinois Central Railroad ships coal oil but one day in the week, and carries it in a car by itself, to prevent injury to other goods.

The New York *Express* says: "Not one mad dog was encountered in this city during the protracted heated term, which conclusively proves the correctness of the assertion made by medical men, in late years, that the weather has nothing to do with the development of hydrophobia. It is as likely to be demonstrated in very cold as in very warm weather."

English farmers find that the most fertilizing bone dust is made from Egyptian mummies, which are imported by thousands for that purpose, it is said.

Thirteen million dollars in specie have been sent to Europe in the last fortnight.

It will be remembered that the Chicago warehousemen and railroads compacted that grain in bulk should be delivered only to certain elevators, thus throwing all the business into the hands of a "ring." The Superior Court has decided against them, but an appeal will be taken.

Much of the editorial writing of the war is as definite in information and opinion as the following extract from a leading paper: "Such a concession as the above might prove very advantageous to France and hurtful to Prussia, or vice versa."

The New York Police Board have just made a wise order, worthy of imitation, that no one shall be tried while intoxicated and unable to answer questions, but all shall be detained in the station house until passably sober.

BELIEVERS in a Republican future for all American governments, and this will include all true Americans, will gladly learn from the *Diario Oficial* of Mexico that the rumors of troubles in that republic have slight foundation, and owe most of their threatening aspect to exaggerations. The reported Jalisco difficulties are of a local affair, of small extent and sure of a peaceful termination. Affairs in the State of Jalisco have returned to their normal state, all difficulty between the Governor and the Legislature having ended. So throughout the nation, for which the bright days of internal improvements and growing, foreign intervention, seems to have dawned.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* says: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company continues their offers of assistance to a line of steamships between this city and Liverpool; and another effort is being made to secure subscriptions from merchants and capitalists under this guarantee. The attempt has been made at various times and under varying circumstances, with what success is known.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Isaac Livermore, of Boston, has received from China the original of the Imperial decree, on yellow satin, which bestows a high rank on the late Anson Burlingame.

Captain Will C. Morean, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth Indiana district, was dismissed from service in the Third Indiana cavalry while under charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, and having twice absconded from the Department of the Cumberland to avoid trial.

Edward Valentine, the sculptor, is to make a bust of Robert E. Lee.

The late General Thomas L. Price, of Missouri, left an estate valued at $1,000,000.

Fanny Fern's new book is named "Ginger-snaps."

Vanderbilt, they say, recently offered a Troy man $250,000 for his team, and Bonner went $50,000 better, but the Trojan still holds his hand.

Bonner has been trotting some of his horses at Fleetwood Park. Joe Elliott, to harness, made the half mile in 1:08, and Pocahontas, also to harness, went in 1:07¼, but Dexter, to wagon, with Bonner himself, weighing 192 pounds, driving, flew around the half mile in 1:03¾.

Gen. Sheridan will first visit Paris and confer with Minister Washburne, thence probably go to Berlin. It is untrue that application was made to assign him a position in the French army suitable to his rank.

Mr. Samuelson, member of Parliament for Nottingham, and owner of several manufactories in England and Saxony, has been investigating the comparative condition of workingmen in Germany and Switzerland, and says that drunkenness is the greatest curse upon the material and intellectual progress of the English workman; and, as an effective means against this bane, he advises that instead of the formation of temperance unions, or of totally closing beer houses, German beer should be introduced in place of the heavy adulterated English beer.

The present Charles Dickens does not in the least resemble his illustrious father in appearance or manner. He is a quiet, sober, somewhat reticent, but withal exceedingly gentlemanly and kindly man, of perhaps thirty years. He dresses more plainly and quietly than did his father; his manner is not so active; his features are heavier and his face rounder. He joined the editorial corps of *All the Year Round* about two years ago, and bids fair to be as successful as the elder Dickens, at least in the editorial chair; being an industrious worker, personally greatly liked by the *genus scribble*, as well as the rest of the world, and having an excellent judgment and literary taste. As an amateur actor, too, he is said to be excellent.

"There is no war after death," was the magnanimous reply of Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Ambassador, in reply to an invitation to attend the funeral of Prevost-Paradol.

By next autumn, unless unforeseen contingencies arise, four of the leading pulpits of Boston, one in each of the leading denominations of the city, will be occupied by notably young men: Rev. W. H. H. Murray at Park street; Rev. A. J. Gordon, of the Clarendon Street Baptist; Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D., of Trinity, Episcopal, and Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn, Unitarian. Each of these is a man of boyish feature, but of undisputed talent and power, of fine physique, but of finer mental endowment and culture.

Some of the New York papers declare that Jenny Lind's cousin, Bertha Lind, now dancing at an opera house in that city, is the most beautiful woman that ever appeared on the American stage.

Rumor is that Offenbach himself is to lead Pike's Grand Opera House orchestra this winter, with M'lle. Schneider as soprano singer.

Lydia Thompson is returning from California, and will play in Chicago next Monday.

The Prince of Wales has been working very hard this season to recover his somewhat shattered popularity. He has been everywhere presiding at charity dinners, laying corner-stones, inaugurating schools, visiting bazars, ubiquitous and indefatigable.

Simon Cameron is said to be one of the charter stockholders of the Georgia Banking Company of Savannah.

Rev. J. D. Fulton, the anti-Dickens preacher, is westward bound, and at Chicago, Sunday, held "Boz" up as a warning to the rising generation.

Butler, of Tennessee, the alleged pension-grabber, is not a carpet-bagger, but a native Southerner and a Confederate warrior, with removed disabilities.

There is a mistaken impression prevalent that the President, being out of Washington, is relieved of most of the cares and labors of the Presidential office. The only relief which he has, in addition to the great privilege of being absent from Washington, at the most unpleasant of all seasons, is his escape from the crowds who daily call at the White House, either from curiosity or of fancied business; and also being free from importunities regarding business really belonging to the various departments. Everything from any of the departments requiring the President's attention is promptly forwarded to him at Long Branch, and various dispatches are sent him from the State Department, and dispatches of documents, as often as is necessary. He is in frequent consultation with Secretary Fish, and is just as well informed about public matters as though he was in the sweltering Capital.

STATE NEWS.

A national camp of the Order of Patriotic Sons of America is to be held at Danville, Montour county, on the 9th inst.

Frances Reynolds, a colored girl who acquired quite a reputation in Huntingdon, last summer, for her free love proclivities, was shot and killed by a jealous Mrs. Brown, in Williamsport, last week.

It is reported that Mr. Ira T. Clement, of Sunbury, proposes to erect a furnace at that place worth one hundred thousand dollars, providing the borough will loan him fifty thousand dollars at 6 per cent. interest, to be secured on the property, and in return, he will guarantee to furnish material from the furnace for repairing the streets free of charge.

Abraham Longenecker, of West Buffalo township, Union county, met with a singular and fatal accident on the 25th ult., while mowing. Stepping accidentally into an old stump or post hole, he fell forward, the left knee striking the sharp edge of the scythe, which passed entirely through the center of the joint, cutting all the important blood vessels and nerves, leaving but the skin, by which the lower limb clung to the body. He died three hours afterward from loss of blood.

The Bryson salt wells, located near Clarion, are at present pumping about two hundred barrels of salt water per day. The water is six and a half degrees, and makes excellent salt.

The journeymen tailors of Philadelphia are interesting themselves in the formation of lodges of the Patriarchal Order of Adam. The settlement of disputes by arbitration, rather than by strikes, is one of its principles.

On Thursday evening last a party of young men went to the house of C. D. Near, in West Green, Erie county, and applied to him a coat of tar and feathers. Near had made himself obnoxious to the community in various ways.

John D. Randolph, clerk in the freight department of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad at Oil City, has disappeared, and an examination of his books shows him to be a defaulter to the amount of $8,000. It is supposed he has gone to Europe.

Fairmount Park and its vicinity, at Philadelphia, are full of young sparrows still in the nest. The birds are said to be the second brood of the season. They grow exceedingly fast. The earlier fledglings are nearly of the size of the parent birds. Their tameness, unlike the animals on Selkirk's island, is not "shocking" to us. In early morning they take their bath as regularly as the canary in his cage. Wherever water is procurable these feathered folk may be relied upon as permanent settlers.

Hollidaysburg is infested by a gang of robbers and marauders who are a terror to quiet citizens. On Saturday night B. L. Hewett was struck with a large stone, and two men sprang into the road and demanded his money. The timely appearance of a neighbor put the highwaymen to flight. A few minutes after a Mr. Moore and Miss Ruth Robeson were driving past the same spot, when the young lady was struck on the face with a heavy stone and disfigured for life.

Two hundred and nineteen building permits were issued in Philadelphia during July.

The Altoona *Sun* says: A traveling Indian show gave an exhibition in Hollidaysburg on Friday night last, and during its progress quite a number of young men clambered upon a wagon standing outside, and from which they could peer over the top of the canvass. One of the showmen requested the crowd to get out of the wagon, when all complied with the request, save William Baker, Jr., a young man aged about twenty-three years. The showman then attempted to put Baker out, when the latter knocked him down and kicked him. He got up, when Baker again knocked him down. The showman then got upon his hand and knees, and drawing a pistol, shot Baker, the ball passing through his left lung, about two inches above the heart, and lodging somewhere near the spinal column. An attempt was made to arrest the showman, but he succeeding in making his escape. Public sentiment in Hollidaysburg justifies the act of the showman. Baker now lies in a very critical condition, and has given up all hopes of recovery.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARK, MERCER CO., PA., August 2, 1870.

The Republican County Convention on yesterday nominated the following ticket: Congress—William Achre. Assembly—Hon. E. A. Wheeler. Commissioner—Samuel North. Poor Director—Mr. Amberson. The ticket is a splendid one throughout. Mr. Achre for Congress is one of our very best men, and if nominated in district conference—which we sincerely hope will be the case to harmonize the party—will be elected by two thousand majority. In Congress he would stand high as a man of honor, an active, earnest and faithful representative, and ever watchful of the interest of his constituents; not accustomed to public speaking, but a very active, untiring worker, determined to succeed in whatever he undertakes, which are all the requisites for the success and influence of a member of Congress.

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The Governor on Monday appointed J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., as Register of Wills of the city of Philadelphia, in the place of Mr. Leech, deceased.

The Republican County Convention of Tioga county will take place on the 16th of September. Their delegate election will take place September 10.

There appears to be quite a row among the unterrified Democracy of Northumberland county, and their two organs, the *Guard* and *Democrat*, are saying some polite things of each other. It seems that there is a corrupt Court House ring in Sunbury, with a few party excrescences hanging to it, which bleeds the county treasury fearfully.

The delegate election in Potter county will be held August 31, and the County Convention September 2.

A Revolution in Russia.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

A new paper, entitled the *National Cause* ("Narodnoje Dielo,") has just been brought out by the Russian emigrants at Geneva. It appears from the first number that a new revolutionary party is being formed in Russia, whose object is to overthrow the political organization of the empire, but not, like that of former parties, to effect this by means of a socialist agitation. The new paper strongly protests against this policy, urging that the cause of Russia's weakness as a State is not the political servility of the people, but the false principles on which the emancipation of the serfs has been based, and the consequent distress of the agricultural population. It thinks that both Russia and the European countries are rapidly advancing toward a social revolution, which can alone secure the well-being of the laboring classes, and that such a revolution could be most easily organized in Russia, where it would also have the best chance of success.

"THE CRISIS EXAMINED."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I find in your paper of this day a letter, headed "The Crisis Examined," which it seems to me needs itself some examination, and is remarkable only for the display of ignorance of the modern political history of Europe and America. The writer is mixing up several passages in American history in such a bungling manner as to make them seem to be closely connected, while they have not the least connection with one another.

Allow me, if you please, to correct or criticise a few statements of the writer.

First, he tells us about the great popularity of the French Emperor, Louis Napoleon, and of his being the only ruler in Europe by the consent of his people; but he does not mention that he made himself Emperor by the most infamous perjury ever committed by a ruler; that he holds his power only by the force of the army and the police; and that at the very last election in France the vote in every city, wherever there is an intelligent population, went against his personal, despotic Government, and that he only received his apparently great majorities through the votes in the country or agricultural districts, where the inability of the population to read and write, and the influence of the priests is equal to that in the South of Ireland with the finest "pizantry" in the world.

From the modern Napoleon Mr. B. performs a long jump backwards to the revolution of 1776, and would make a body almost believe it was this pattern of a good ruler, Louis Napoleon, who sent the auxiliary troops to the American colonies, and that the Hessians were sent by the King of Prussia, who, he tells us with holy horror, holds his throne by divine right. Now, most every body, except Mr. B., knows that those Hessians were hired from the Duke of Hesse-Cassel, (at that time an independent sovereign under the old German Empire), by the King of England, to fight against the colonies under pay and for the interest of that monarch, and it is also well known that the French military and naval assistance were sent—not as the writer of "Crisis Examined" would make us believe, by Napoleon, but by that other despotic ruler, "His Most Catholic Majesty, Louis XVI., by the Grace of God, King of France, and that the military and naval officers of those French troops belonged to the high *noblesse* and aristocracy under that kingly government, as for instance the Marquis de Lafayette, Count de Rochambeau, and others, and yet we accepted that help from a king, by the grace of God, without running mad, and without falling down and kissing the feet of such a gloomy imperialism, as Mr. B. has got it; we accepted it thankfully and modestly, but without sacrificing either our dignity or our manhood.

The writer of "Crisis Examined" thinks because the French in 1812 were able to march to Moscow, they will be able in 1870 to march to Berlin. We will examine the probability of such a march presently, but would first ask Mr. B. the question, why he mentions the different passages in the history of America and Europe, 1776, 1812 and 1870, without mentioning the passage from 1861 to 1866? Was he, during those five years of a bloody civil war, in a deep magnetic sleep? We would like to ask him who it was that proposed to the government of England to acknowledge the government of the seceded rebel States. We would ask him who it was who carried war into Mexico, established the despotic empire under Maximilian there, and did everything possible, short of a declaration of war against the true Government of the United States, to help and furnish "aid and comfort" to the rebel government. Was it not his darling pet, that immaculate, popular Emperor of France, Louis Napoleon? But perhaps Mr. B. thinks that those actions of his friend Nap. were not objectionable; that he did no wrong in thus furnishing aid and comfort; perhaps he was himself in sympathy with the Southern Government? And now let us ask Mr. B another question—the same question verbatim which he asks in his letter: "*When our Generals and their barefooted patriot soldiers were lying on the Virginia peninsula, around Vicksburg and around Richmond; when our whole future was dark, gloomy and uncertain, and our history a budget of disasters—who were the people in this terrible crisis of our fate that furnished us with fleets and armies and munitions of war; who fed the hungry and gave drink to the thirsty; who filled our empty coffers and raised our broken hopes?* WAS IT PRUSSIA?" Yes, Mr. B., it was Prussia, and not only Prussia but the whole of Germany who did these very things, by furnishing us goods and money, and taking at their risk millions of dollars worth of our bonds. Ah, *gentlemen* (again using the words of Mr. B.), *we should place our fingers on our lips, and our lips in the dust, when we become so ungrateful as to forget it was*—NOT, as Mr. B. says, *France*, *but* GERMANY.

And now let us examine a little about that march to Berlin in 1870, on the strength of that other march in 1812 to Moscow, the return from which place is generally understood to have been made on the quick step; let us examine the circumstances of THEN and NOW. *Then*, the Government of Germany was just changed from a week empire with eight large and sixty-one smaller secular or lay, and thirty-three ecclesiastical principalities, and forty-seven free towns, to a number of altogether independent and sovereign States, and four free cities, the empire having been abolished. Those States, thirty-eight in number, were each jealous of the other, each secretly rejoicing when any of the others met with a misfortune. Not one of them had anything like a constitutional government, nor was there any show or symptom among the people of that desire for liberty and union which was developed two years later, just before and after the downfall of Napoleon the First. Prussia was then as now the largest of those thirty-eight independent States, with a population of 9,500,000 souls, and an army of less than 200,000 men in a state of war.

Now Germany consists of the United States of the North German Union, of which Prussia alone has about thirty millions of inhabitants, and of the South German States, viz the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg and the Grand Dukedoms of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, containing together more than forty millions of inhabitants, with an active army of about 1,250,000 men.

Of all those States there is not one which has not a liberal constitutional government; public schools, within most States compulsory attendance of the scholars; splendid colleges and universities and other institutions of learning, and for military purposes they are all united by solemn treaties, and one spirit, one will and one love for their common country, the land of their fathers, animates the people and unites them all. Under these circumstances, I should think a march from Paris to Berlin would meet with a few difficulties.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1870. L. O. T.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. Darison, one of the first vocalists in Columbus, did the singing during religious services in the penitentiary on Sunday.

Fairfield county votes on the Agricultural College question to-morrow.

Fremont has a prospect for obtaining agricultural works.

John W. Conrad, from Harper's Ferry, got up in his sleep about three o'clock on Saturday morning, and jumped out of the third story window of the Phillips House, in Dayton. He was seriously but not fatally injured.

At a recent meeting of the members of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, it was resolved to hold their first annual reunion at Ashland, Ohio, on Wednesday, August 31st, 1870, in connection with the Forty-second, One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Twentieth regiments.

The Marion *Mirror* gives the particulars of the stabbing of Joel Kemper by Dr. Mouser, at Larue, on the 25th instant. Mouser called at Kemper's shop for a church subscription; angry words followed, when Kemper attempted to eject Mouser, whereupon the latter inflicted dangerous wounds with a pocket knife, with which he had been whittling. Mouser is still at large on $2,000 bail.

The Bucyrus *Forum* says: The Board of Directors this week elected Miss Marcella Swingley, of this place, Superintendent of the Bucyrus Union Schools, at a salary of $1,000 per year.

Akron pays two thousand dollars a year to the lady principal of its high school, and at Cuyahoga Falls Mrs. Booth is Superintendent of the Union Schools with a salary of eighteen hundred dollars.

There were one hundred and thirty-six deaths in Cincinnati last week.

Clarke county has 8,611 horses, 15,915 cattle, 65,565 sheep and 22,530 hogs.

The tobacco fair commences in Cincinnati to-morrow, and promises to be very successful.

A Springfield, Mass., paper says: The charge of unjust detention of a sane person in the Northampton lunatic asylum hospital is to be heard and answered before Chief Justice R. A. Chapman, in this city, on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued July 27 by Judge Lyman at Northampton, commanding "Pliny Earle, superintendent of the hospital to bring into court Mr. Elisha Rust, of Lake county, O., now detained and deprived of his liberty by said Earle." Mr. Boltwood, of Amherst, and Smith & Boies, of Northampton, for Rust, and Mr. Spaulding, district attorney, for the hospital.

During the heavy storm on Tuesday last the vineyard of C. B. Wells, Kelley Island, was struck. Three rows of grapes appear as though the lightning had struck the posts at the north end of the rows, passed down to the third or bottom wire, and ran the entire length of the rows. The grapes and vines from the second wire to the ground are black and blighted, while along the upper wire all is green and alive as before the storm. All the weeds within three feet of the rows, on both sides, are also black, making a very peculiar looking vineyard.

Tobacco will be grown to a considerable extent in the vicinity of Wadsworth, Medina county, this year. Last year one farmer cultivated five acres of the plant, and realized from its sale $2,800. Encouraged by this success, several others have engaged in its cultivation.

The McPherson monument at Clyde will be ready to be placed in position by the 10th of September.

On last Sunday evening, as Mr. James Lewis, of Amity, Knox county, was returning home, he was attacked by two men, who, after knocking him down and beating him severely, rifled his pockets of their contents, securing some eight odd dollars in money and a silver watch. As it was quite dark, Mr. Lewis did not recognize the villains.

Four kittens were born in Medina county the other day which are all joined together after the manner of the Siamese twins.

Two young Cincinnati machinists have patented a new power in mechanics, claimed to be unlimited and at marvelous reduction in cost. A furnace at one end of a heavy iron tube, which acts as flue, is expanded by the heat. The expansion acts upon a lever of heavier metal than the tube, and as the latter becomes heated the lever moves slowly but powerfully backwards and forwards, and this motion, once secured, is repeated at will by the application of cog wheels. The supply of heat to the tube is regulated by slide flues which carry off superfluous heat or leave all the furnace produces for application to the generating tube, at will of the operator.

MR. BENJAMIN NATHAN, whose mysterious murder last Thursday night is puzzling the skill of the entire detective force of New York City, was an active man in all benevolent matters, both giving liberally and aiding his gifts by the devotion of much of his time and labor to the extension and improvement of the various charitable institutions in which he was interested. He had especial care for Mount Sinai Hospital, and was active in securing funds for its new building on Lexington avenue and Seventy-sixth street. While soliciting funds for the hospital last winter he called on a well-known railroad king of New York. He told him how their hospital had in about two years treated forty persons injured along his railroad without cost to the railroad or the injured parties, and asked the railroad king for help to make enlargements, demanded by the city's growth and the probability of more such accidents. The gentleman promised to give $1,000, if Mr. Nathan could prove that he had ever contributed one cent to a charity, and the next day he sent in a check for $300, which was immediately returned to him. No names is mentioned, but Vanderbilt is one railroad king, whom the papers have never charged with a charity.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution at Shelbyville, Illinois—Indignation Against Gov. Palmer—Attempt to Rescue the Culprit—A Disgraceful Scene—Parading the Body About the Town.

The Chicago papers, especially the Chicago *Times*, of the 30th, give full particulars of the execution of Joseph Myers, at Shelbyville, Ill., on the 29th ult.

On the 29th of April, 1868, Plassibo Calhoun, an old man upward of sixty years of age, was shot dead in front of his own dwelling, at the village of Beck's creek, situated in the south-western portion of Shelby county, Illinois. The portion of the county in which the murder was committed had been, for a long time previous, infested with a gang of timber thieves, whose depredations had been carried on with an impunity that called at length for some prompt action in the matter. Accordingly, several of the victimized parties concluded to hire Calhoun as an agent, he to live upon the property where most of the thieving had been perpetrated and to use his utmost endeavors to prevent further predatory raids. The old man accepted the mission, and according to all accounts fulfilled the same so faithfully that it became a matter of necessity for the desperadoes to rid themselves forever of his obnoxious presence. Knowing well that he was fully as savage a character as any of those who were conspiring against him, the scoundrels planned their crime with a view to their safety from injury at the time, although their actions were as stupid, as far as any outlook for future preservation was concerned, as the deeds of ignorant and low-bred criminals always are. They took good care not to run the risk of any harm from their victim, but in so doing were careless enough to afford plenty of clews for subsequent detection.

THE MURDER.

On the morning named, Calhoun saw from his dwelling that his blacksmith shop, situated a few yards from the house, had been fired by some unknown parties. Hastening out to check the conflagration, he had passed but a short distance from the door, when he was fired on by several men, who were concealed behind adjacent trees and stumps. Two bullets took effect in his body, one striking him in the thigh, and the other in the lower portion of the abdomen. "Lord God damn you," shrieked the victim; "you have shot me dead," and then, staggering a few steps, he fell upon his face and expired. The coroner was summoned, a jury impaneled, and the customary inquest was held, but nothing definite was established. Some of the neighbors testified that they had heard six shots fired, and one man said that shortly afterward he had met a squad of men skulking through the woods, some of them carrying guns, and that was all. The usual unsatisfactory verdict was rendered, and the matter bade fair to be speedily forgotten. Nearly two years had rolled away, when certain residents of Shelby County began to drop a word here and there, until finally suspicion was enabled to point directly to one or more of the guilty parties, and at last the Board of Supervisors issued a notice offering $500 each for the arrest and conviction of Hubbard Holder, William Grass and Samuel Moore. Philip Grass, the father of William, and Joseph Meyers had been arrested just before the offer of the reward was promulgated. Young Grass and Holder were captured in Missouri a few days afterward, and Young Moore gave himself up, offering to turn State's evidence. His offer was accepted and on the 22d of June last the trial commenced at Shelbyville. Young Moore stated that Philip Grass and Meyers had furnished the party, which numbered nearly a dozen ruffians, all told, with whisky, powder and ball the day before the murder; that the shop was fired the night before, simply to entice Calhoun out to be killed; that a rain came up, and, as they thought, put the fire out, the party departing and returning for the second attempt in the morning just after daybreak; that they found the shop still smoking and sent a boy to tell Calhoun that his property was being destroyed; that the latter came rushing out of the house, when he was shot at by Meyers and Holder. The witness averred that Holder shot three times with a carbine, and Meyers once with a rifle, each of them standing about 100 yards away, and that Calhoun fell and gave utterance to the exclamation mentioned; that besides the men already noticed, James Bunch, Wesley and Warren Biard, and John Brown were with the crowd. The latter individual was at once arrested and is now awaiting trial. Besides the evidence of young Moore, considerable other testimony, all of a corroborating nature, was given. Elvira Brazer stated that she was an aunt of Holder's wife, and had heard him say that he must leave the country, as he had often killed men in Kentucky, and had lately helped to murder one in Shelby. The jury were out all night, and returned at 10 o'clock in the morning, with a verdict sentencing Hubbard Holder and Joseph Meyers to death, Philip Grass to the Penitentiary for life, and his son William to the same institution for twenty years. The applications for a new trial having failed the last two named criminals were at once removed to Joliet, and preparations were instituted for the execution of Holder and Meyers, the formal sentencing of the latter taking place on the 7th inst., the date of the hanging being fixed on the 29th.

REPENTANCE AND BAPTISM.

Finding that all hopes of escape were entirely useless, the convicted men turned their attention to religious matters. Rev. William H. Steadman, the Baptist clergyman of the city, became a regular visitor at their cell, and, about two weeks ago, succeeded in extracting a confession from each of them. Meyers, who seemed to be sincere in his repentance, made what appeared to be a clean breast. His story was very nearly identical with the main body of the testimony submitted at the trial, although there were a few minor exceptions. He stated that he alone fired the fatal shots; that there were two bullets in his gun, and that Holder discharged his carbine into the air. Meyers further stated that he was afraid of Calhoun's attempting his life, and that he considered his act one of pure self defense, as the murdered man had threatened to kill him and a half-dozen others if he got a chance. He said when Calhoun fell the latter's little daughter screamed for her mother, telling her to "come out quick," that "papa was killed," and that the wife shouted back that she "did not care if the s— of a b— was dead." Holder corroborated the most of Meyers story, adding that a man named Moses Spurgin was the ring leader in the assassination. He also stated that all stories in regard to his having said that he had shot several men in Kentucky were false. He expressed his faith in Christ, but was not so zealous as Meyers, the latter commending his soul to a Christian life. Holder, previous to his confession, had denied having seen Calhoun for over a month before the murder. As the fatal day drew near, the doomed men seemed to grow anxious concerning their future welfare. This feeling was evidently a genuine one on the part of Meyers, but there are suspicions that Holder assumed a greater portion of his, he evidently being a trifle jealous at the interest manifested in his more religious confederate. Meyers, about ten days before the execution, expressed a wish to be baptized by immersion. The Sheriff at once gave his permission, and the prisoner was taken under a strong guard to the river and submerged, Rev. Mr. Steadman officiating. This made such an impression upon Holder that he desired to have the same rite performed in his case, and accordingly on Tuesday last, was also taken out and baptized, nearly 2,500 people witnessing the ceremony. In a few days after the ceremony a strong effort was made to induce Governor Palmer to commute the sentence of the culprits to imprisonment for life. On Thursday evening last a dispatch was received at the prison stating that Holder's sentence had been commuted.

THE FEELING AGAINST HOLDER.

There was a strong feeling in Shelbyville and adjacent towns against this particular criminal, and the Sheriff was afraid lest attempts at lynching might be made if the news of the affair should be noised abroad. Strict secrecy was consequently enjoined upon the few who were aware of the commuting, and it was, moreover, determined to start the convict for Joliet at dead of night. The train was to leave at about 2 o'clock in the morning. No word was given to the reprieved man until after midnight of the change that had occurred in his case. Shortly after 12 o'clock the Sheriff went into the corridor, without a light, and stretched himself upon his bed, as had been his usual custom for months past. But the prisoners, knowing well that efforts were being made to save them from the rope, had not fallen asleep, but were waiting patiently for the appearance of their keeper to learn if he had any tidings of their fate. Holder, the uneasiest of the pair, could not keep silent, but called out to the Sheriff:

"I reckon," said the criminal, "that you have heard something, sir?"

"I have," was the reply. The men sprang to their feet and rushed up to the breathing-holes in the heavy iron door. "For God's sake tell us," implored Holder. "Is it to live or die?"

"You are to be parted," is the slow response. "One goes to Joliet for life and the other hangs."

Not a sound came from the cage for several minutes, save the long pantings of the imprisoned murderers, each dreading to ask the final question, each hoping, with the fondness of the last hope for life, that he might be the one that was to be saved for the lingering death of the penitentiary. At last Meyers, struggling with his throat, asks clearly and distinctly, "Well, which is it?" and then came the terrible answer, "You have got to die." "I am glad that it isn't Hub," was the prompt reply. "I killed Calhoun, and I am ready to go to my God." Shelbyville awoke in the morning to find that it had been robbed of a victim. Little knots of men congregated at the corners, and earnest, excited and ofttimes angry conversations ensued. It was admitted by all that the greater scoundrel had been the recipient of clemency, and that the dupe of the sharper knaves had been left behind to die. Some swore vengeance on the attorneys who aided in procuring the reprieve; others vowed that while both deserved hanging, one should not be allowed to suffer the penalty alone; and all declared that the inclosure should come down, in order that everybody might have a fair sight of the disgusting spectacle. And so the day wore on. The condemned man was gazed upon by a string of gaping prurient visitors, who filed past his cell. Some of his female acquaintances and relatives sat weeping outside the jail, afraid to pass inside.

SPEECH OF THE CONDEMNED MAN.

An immense crowd had collected from the surrounding towns during the night, and as the morning wore along it was considerably augmented. The excitement was very great, and threats of vengeance against the friends of Holder and the Governor were freely made. A lull was finally created by the request of Meyers to address the crowd. On receiving permission from the Sheriff he knelt by the grated window, with his wife and children beside him, and made a few rambling and disconnected remarks. His words were in effect that he had been a miserable sinner, that he had been reared in the back woods, and was allowed to grow up without any knowledge of God or of men, but that he hoped as the breath left his body that he might be allowed to meet his departed friends and relatives in another and a better world. The Sheriff had always been kind toward him, and he trusted that the Almighty might reward him accordingly. The coffin was then brought to the building and placed near the foot of the scaffold, and just before noon came the last terrible parting with his wife and darling little ones. The crowd outside could be numbered by thousands.

A few well-meaning men deemed it necessary that the crowd should be appeased, and accordingly a country preacher mounted a chair and made an earnest appeal to the surging multitude. He declared that he had just conversed with the condemned, and had been informed by him that he preferred death by strangulation to life in the Penitentiary. He closed by imploring the assemblage to remain quiet and allow the law to have its course.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE—THE LAST SCENE.

The speaker had no sooner concluded his remarks than there was a sudden swaying of the crowd to make room for the passage of an old man, who jumped wildly upon a curb-stone and called upon his friends to make an attack upon the prison. He then led the angry multitude to the door of the prison, but finding that it was strongly guarded, moved back, and was soon lost to view. One o'clock at length arrived, and Meyers was conducted to the gallows. He mounted the stairs with a firm step, and sat down upon the trap without moving a muscle. With his gaze directed towards a bright spot in the heavens, he stood up and spoke as follows:

"I am ready to meet my Creator in the face. I feel that I am going to a better home than this, and that all my sins are forgiven. I want to say to my friends that they must prepare to meet me, I hope, in heaven. I want my name honored among my brethren, sisters and friends. I want Brother Ben. Mahon to preach at my grave, and Brother Corby to preach my funeral service at Beck's Creek."

The rope was then adjusted around his neck, and the black cap drawn over his face. The Sheriff on the top stair of the frame work grasps a long lever. "May God have mercy upon my soul," murmured a voice from the solitary figure upon the platform, and at 12:30 o'clock there was a sharp scraping of heels along the fallen drop, the rope became suddenly straight, and in a few minutes all was quiet.

A REVOLTING SPECTACLE.

All this time the people without were howling with rage at being baffled of the sight of the ghastly work, and at last they rushed upon the guards, who were forced to move one side. Boards were dragged from the corners of the pen, and those within the inclosure beat a hurried retreat. The pulse and heart of the murderer were then examined, and life being pronounced extinct, the body was cut down and placed in the coffin, just as the maddened crowd had torn away portions of the pen and swarmed inside. Mr. Cochran, Clerk of the Circuit Court, was the only man who could govern the assemblage in the least, and even he was only partially successful. They crowded around the coffin, and jested over the distorted features of its inmate, and, flocking upon the scaffold, chopped the rope into inch-pieces, carrying away the hempen trophy as reminders of the occasion, while many of them hung around the scaffold and amused themselves for hours in testing the workings of the lever-bolt and drop. Thousands pressed around the square outside and clamored defiantly for a sight of the corpse, and at last it was shouldered by six stalwart men, who were protected by the armed guards, and carried up and down the streets, to be gazed at by men, women and children. The whole scene was one of the most revolting that has ever been witnessed in the West. The coffin was finally taken to the outskirts of the town, hundreds still stringing along behind it, the crowd not quieted until it was placed in a wagon and driven rapidly away, to be turned over to the relatives of the deceased.

THE New York *Times* avers that the reporter of a Sunday paper "went to Mr. Nathan's house on Saturday, and demanded the right to explore the premises. One of the sons of the murdered gentleman very naturally remonstrated against this throwing open of the house to everybody who choose to represent himself as a "gentleman of the Press." Upon that the reporter went away, and in sheer malice wrote two columns to prove that this son committed the murder!"

HANDS.

Jeweled hands, so soft and white,
Dimpling round the coins of gold,
Holding friendship's clasp so slight
That the pressure soon grows cold.

Busy hands that ceaseless toil,
Feeling ne'er a love caress,
Shrinking not from labor's soil
With a pretty daintiness.

Weary hands, that trembling droop
Only to be raised again,
While the aching head must stoop
With a prayer for ease from pain.

Idle hands, ye feebly hold
Silken clues to plaisance fair!
Busy hands, ye search full bold
In work's conquered lion's lair.

Quiet hands, a rare repose
Chains ye with its perfect spell;
Ye have touched a thousand woes
Olive boughs to grasp as well.

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Poplin Skirts for $1 00.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
78 AND 80 MARKET ST.

Great Reduction
IN PRICES,
To Close Summer Stock.
Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.
Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c.
Lawns, 12½ to 25c.
Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.
Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.
3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.
Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.
Silk and Llama Lace Points and Summer Shawls,
American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Todd & Patton, in the Retail Drug business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 29th day of July last. The business will be continue at the old stand, Race street, by S. R. TODD, who is authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm from the 1st of April last. TODD & PATTON.
Beaver Falls, July 29th, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have this day associated with them in business Mr. OTIS SHEPARD, of the late firm of Culp & Shepard. The business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh avenue, under the name and style of SCHOMAKER & CO.
SCHOMAKER & LANGENHEIM.
WM. SCHOMAKER, late of Schomaker & Langenheim.
G. LANGENHEIM, late of Stewart & Langenheim.
OTIS SHEPARD, late of Culp & Shepard.

SCHOMAKER & CO.,
(Successors to SCHOMAKER & LANGENHEIM),
Wholesale Grocers, Flour, Grain, Feed and Provision Dealers,
Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of CULP & SHEPARD, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All accounts of the late firm will be settled by OTIS SHEPARD, at Messrs. Schomaker & Langenheim's, No. 52 and 54 Seventh avenue.
WM. CULP,
OTIS SHEPARD.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1870.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSIONS
FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
FARE REDUCED.
Connecting (after July 4th) at DULUTH, with Railroad for ST. PAUL, and all points in the NORTH-WEST. One of the following Splendid First-class Steamers—KEWEENAW, NORTHERN LIGHT, ST. PAUL, METEOR and R. G. COBURN, leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock P. M.: June 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27; July 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29; August 1, 5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 26, 29; September 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26. Leaving Detroit, Michigan, the following day at 11 A. M. Rooms secured and all information obtained by applying to HANNA & CO., Cleveland; EBERWARD, or J. T. WHITING, Detroit.

H. D. Reymer & Co.'s
Cracker Bakery.
Having purchased the interest of A. Martin in the firm of A. Martin & Co., we will continue the business at the old stand, No. 12 Diamond, Allegheny, under the name and style of H. D. REYMER & CO.
H. D. REYMER,
Late of Reymer & Bros.
Goods equal to anything in the two cities.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Ten Thousand Dollars Cash
AND
TEN ACRES OF LAND,
Are offered by the citizens of HUBBARD, OHIO, as a bonus to any good company
To Build a Rolling Mill
IN THEIR TOWN. This town has every natural advantage, being well located, good shipping facilities and the best Coal in inexhaustible quantities. For particulars address E. M. McGILLIN, Sharon Pa., or S. JACKSON, Hubbard, Ohio.

EXCELSIOR
Money Drawer,
WITH
Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.
Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at
84 WOOD STREET.
S. B. SWEM,
AGENT.

THE
DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
is the largest and best Stove in the market. Every stove warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

HENRY REA, JR.,
Produce Commission Merchant
In Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, &c.
Orders for Shipping promptly attended to.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,
JOHN STULEN, Jr.,
PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER.
Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

J. M. GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After JUNE 14, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	12:50 a m	Mail Train	11:50 p m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	12:14 a m
*Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex	3:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	2:10 p m
Fast Line	7:40 p m	*Pacific Ex	1:20 p m
		*Way Passen'r	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Ac	10:20 a m	Brin'n Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 3	3:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	9:40 a m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:40 p m
Walls Ac No 5	6:05 p m	Walls No. 4	5:50 p m
Walls No. 4	5:10 p m	Brinton No. 2	1:20 p m
Wilkinsb'g Ac	8:50 p m	Walls Ac No. 5	7:40 p m
Walls No. 6	11:00 p m	Wilkinsb'g Ac	10:00 a m

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.
The Church Trains leave Wall's station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.
For further particulars apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time.)

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springd'le No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	6:55 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac	1:28 p m	Express	2:40 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Springd'le No. 1	3:05 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:20 p m
Springd'le No. 2	6:40 p m	Springd'le No. 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 8:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:00 P. M.
Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny city.
For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Pacific Express	12:08 p m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Chicago Mail	3:28 p m
Chicago Ex	10:43 a m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex	2:58 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Pacific Ex	3:08 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	7:08 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:33 p m	Chi&St Louis Ex	7:18 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
BeaverFalls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:13 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	BeaverFalls Ac	2:43 p m
BeaverFalls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Pacific Express arrives daily.
Chicago Express leaves daily.
Fast line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY. PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
Pan Handle Trains on and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1870.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	12:38 a m	12:13 p m
Fast Line	10:48 a m	7:18 p m
Southern Express	3:43 p m	12:13 a m
ACCOMMODATIONS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a m	6:28 p m
McDonald Accommodation	11:28 a m	7:33 a m
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:03 p m	9:48 a m
McDonald Accommodation	6:03 p m	3:13 p m

Sunday Church Train leaves McDonald 8:43 a. m., arriving in Pittsburgh 9:58 a. m. Returning, will leave Pittsburgh 12:58 p. m., and arrive at McDonald at 2:13 p. m.
The 10:48 a. m. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:13 Noon Express will arrive daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, three Through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Day Express	7:50 a m	6:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
Way Passenger	9:30 a m	
Mail Train		6:00 p m
Brady's Bend Ac	3:45 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	6:25 a m
2d Hulton	5:00 p m	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:45 a m	2:30 p m
Church Trains to and from Hulton (Sundays)	1:00 p m	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Silver Palace Sleeping cars on Night Express trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6th, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Glenwood Ac	7:10 a m	Glenwood Ac	8:00 a m
Way Passeng'r	9:05 a m	WestNewt'n Ac	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:15 p m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
WestNewt'n Ac	4:30 p m	Way Passeng'r	3:55 p m
Braddock's Ac	5:30 p m	Mail Train	6:38 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	9:50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n	*12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n	*10:10 a m

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.
D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,
112 SECOND AVENUE.
Invites the attention of the Trade to the Largest and Freshest Stock of
Teas, Coffees and Spices
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Always on hand CHEAP a full assortment of
CHOICE GROCERIES.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND TENTH STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PORK PACKERS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
Have in Store and for Sale,
200 bbls. Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
300 tierces Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams.
4,000 pieces Bright Bacon Shoulders.
150 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.
20,000 lbs Bright Bacon Sides.

50 BBLS. EXTRA No. 1 LARD OIL,
75 Bbls. No. 2 LARD OIL
JUST ARRIVING AND FOR SALE BY
REESE OWENS,
NO. 23 SEVENTH AVENUE.
15,000 lbs Prime Bright Bacon Shoulders.
20,000 lbs Cincinnati Sugar Cured Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Ribbed Bacon Sides.
6,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
75 tierces Sugar Cured Hams, best Cincinnati brands.
10 tierces Sugar Cured Dried Beef, best Cincinnati brands.
3,000 lbs Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, best Cincinnati brands.
10 tierces Sugar Cured Beef Tongues.
30 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.

IN SEASON.
New Spiced Salmon, White Clover Honey,
Fresh Cove Oysters, Boneless Sardines,
Spiced Oysters, Potted Game,
Pickled Oysters, Deviled Ham,
Sugar Cured Hams, Deviled Turkey,
Beef Tongues, Deviled Tongue,
Dried Beef, Deviled Lobster.
20 kits of extra fine MESS MACKEREL, just received and for sale by
GEORGE W. M'CLURE,
346 LIBERTY STREET.
Goods delivered Free.

New Orleans Sugars.
300 hhds Prime to Choice New Orleans Sugar.
200 bbls Choice N. O. Molasses.
The above Sugars are well drained, and the attention of the Trade generally invited.
JOHN M'DEVITT,
NO. 6 MARKET STREET.

E. PATTERSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Produce,
ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
WEST NEWTON, PA.
In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK ...... JOHN J. McDERMOTT
REMOVAL.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Flour and Seed Dealers,
Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,
No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY,
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 2, 1870.

The local discount market seems sufficiently supplied for current demands upon it, which are comparatively light. There are large sums of money out on call, well secured by substantial collaterals, which are liable to be taken up at short notice, and there are large sums in the hands of capitalists who are holding themselves in readiness for a favorable turn in the market price of leading commodities, which may drop to a low enough figure to tempt investment. Many of our oil dealers are of the opinion that this article will be very low before the close of the present year if war on the continent should assume a more general outbreak. Exportation and tanking will in a great measure decrease, and the production steadily increasing, a condition of depression will ensue that will cause a very low price.

In local stocks we have nothing of interest to report. The market is almost void of transactions. Prices for the leading dividend securities are well maintained, but for all stocks predicated upon the price of oil, quotations are rather nominal.

—The fluctuations in Government bonds to-day were light. The closing prices were about an eighth better, and seem to indicate another advance similar to that of last week.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	113	113	113⅛
U. S. Bonds '62	110¼	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds '64	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. Bonds '65	109¾	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
U. S. Bonds '67	108⅝	108⅝	108¾
U. S. Bonds '68	109	109	109
10-40s	106¾	106¾	106⅞
Gold	121¾	121½	121⅝

—There was a very bearish temper in the New York stock market to-day, but it closed with a better feeling, and some advances are shown. Several of the speculative stocks were lower than they have been this year, Ohio and Mississippi was down to 32, and Wabash to 47.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 2, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
N. Y. Central	91½	91¾	91⅛	91	91½	91½	91⅜
Do Scrip	86⅞	87	87¼	86½	86¾	87⅛	87⅛
Erie	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Reading	95½	94⅞	95	94⅝	95⅝	95½	95⅝
Harlem	......	132	......	132	......	......	......
Michigan Cent'l	......	118	......	116½	......	......	......
Lake Shore	89½	89¼	89½	88⅞	89½	89⅜	89¼
Illinois Central	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cleve. & Pitts	......	*103	......	104	......	......	......
Northwestern	81⅜	81¾	81⅞	81½	81½	81⅞	81⅝
Do preferred	83¼	83¼	83⅜	83¼	83½	83⅜	83½
Rock Island	112⅝	112⅝	112⅞	112¾	112⅞	113⅛	113¼
St. Paul	59	59	59½	58¾	58¾	59⅛	59⅛
Do preferred	75⅜	75¼	75½	75½	75½	76	75½
Wabash	......	47⅝	......	47½	......	......	......
Do preferred	......	71	......	71	......	......	......
Fort Wayne	......	93	......	92⅝	92¾	......	......
Ohio & Miss	33	32½	32¾	32⅝	32⅞	32½	32⅝
Chi. & Alton	......	115⅝	......	115¼	......	......	......
Alton pref	......	117	......	118	......	......	......
Hartford & Erie	......	3⅛	......	3¼	......	......	......
N. J Central	......	100½	......	100	......	......	......
Canton	......	62	......	62	......	......	......
W. U. Tel	......	34⅛	......	34	......	......	......
Quicksilver	......	4	......	4½	......	......	......
Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39⅝	39¼	39	39½	39¼
Adams Express	......	66¾	......	67	......	......	......
Wells-Fargo	......	13½	......	13⅝	......	......	......
American	......	43¾	......	42¾	......	......	......
United States	......	43	......	43	......	......	......
Gold	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝

*Ex-Dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Ad.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91½	91⅝	⅛	...
N. Y. Central scrip	87⅜	87⅛	...	¼
Erie	21¼	21	...	¼
Reading	95⅞	95⅝	...	¼
Harlem	131	132	1	...
Illinois Central	135	131	...	4
Cleve. and Pitts	107	104*	...	3
Northwestern	81¼	81¾	½	...
Do. preferred	83⅜	83⅝	...	...
Rock Island	113	113¼	¼	...
St. Paul	59	59⅛	⅛	...
Do. preferred	75¼	75⅜	⅛	...
Fort Wayne	95	92¼	...	2¾
Ohio and Miss	33⅛	32⅝	...	½
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¼	...	½
Adams Express	67	67	...	...
Wabash	48	47⅛	...	⅞
Do. preferred	72	71	...	1
Lake Shore	89⅝	89⅜	...	¼
Gold	121⅜	121⅝	¼	...

*Ex-dividend.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, August 2, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. The receipts of produce were moderate, and so was the demand, dealers generally confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants; prices have undergone but few alterations. The weather has been pleasant for the season, only a little warm. Our rivers are steadily declining. We have, however, more water than business. Flour—we can report a firm market with a good demand for local purposes; holders are firm in their views and not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The stock on hand is not a large one. The receipts by river and rail reached 764 bbls. The mills are running to their full capacity, and are in receipt of as many orders as they can fill. The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured flour was never equal to the present time. This speaks well for our millers. The leading houses also report the market in a very healthy condition. The way things look at present, they prefer selling small to large lots. Bacon and provisions—we are still required to report a firm market with a good trade demand. The stock on hand is a fair one. The receipts since our last were 300 tierces bacon. The advance we have previously mentioned has been maintained.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles for the past two weeks:

APPLES—The receipts are increasing, since our last were 232 bbls; the stock on hand is only a moderate one. We are reported sales at $3 50, $4 00@5 00 ℔ bbl.

ASHES—The market was firm but no higher. The stock on hand is ample for all purposes. The current rates for round lots were: Soda ash, common, 48 ℔ cent., 3¼c; refined, 55 ℔ cent., 3¾@4c; potash 7@7¼c; pearls, 9@9½c ℔ ℔.

BUTTER—The market was a fair one with more buyers than sellers, the advantage of the market being on the side of the latter. The receipts being light the feeling was strengthened. We can report sales of choice roll at 24@25c for family use.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ℔ case, other brands $6 00@7 00.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8¾@9c; country 8¼@8½c ℔ ℔.

CEMENT—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ℔ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ℔ bbl.

CARBON OIL—The market is a shade firmer. The demand, however, was light. Standard white sold in a jobbing way at 22½@23c ℔ gallon.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 20c, and Stearine 18@19c ℔ ℔.

BEESWAX—The market contains a fair supply; we can report sales at 38@40c ℔ ℔.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ℔ gross.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ℔ ℔; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ℔ barrel 200 ℔s $10; half barrels of 100 ℔s at $5 50.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern $1 75 ℔ bbl.

BERRIES—The market continues to be well supplied with the various kinds; sales were made at various prices, ranging from $1@1 25, as per quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was firm and strong with a good demand; dealers differ slightly in their views. We published the extreme rates so that all parties can be suited. The receipts since our last were 800 tierces. The current rates were as follows: Shoulders plain at 15@15½c; Sugar Cured do 16½@17c; Sugar cured Hams, 25¼@26c. Sides, ribbed, 17½c; Clear 18½c; Breakfast Bacon, 20@21c; Dried Beef, canvassed S. C., 26c ℔ ℔; Mess Pork, $31 25.

LARD—In tierces, 18c, half barrels, and kegs, 19c ℔ ℔.

FISH—The season for activity being over, we can report uncertain sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $28@29 ℔ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ℔ cwt.

POTATOES—The receipts have fallen off and prices have advanced; we are reported sales at $2 75@3 50 ℔ bushel; these prices will soon have to give way.

TOMATOES—Supply fair. Prices are nominal at $2@2 50 ℔ bushel.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8@8½c ℔ ℔.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet for some time with sales to the trade at 80@85c ℔ ℔.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good trade demand. Holders are not anxious to sell round lots, as they have evidently made up their minds that prices will advance. Time, however, will tell the story. The receipts since our last were 764 barrels. The leading houses have a sufficient stock on hand to meet the demand. The current rates were as follows: Choice white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7 25; bakers flour $7 25 ℔ ℔. The mill rates are: ***, green brand, $9 20; in sacks, $8 90; **, blue brand, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 20; *, red brand, bbls $7 80, sks $7 50; Scioto Mills, bbls $7 50; sks $7 20; National $8; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto $7 25. Rye flour has advanced; sales in bbls at $6 80, in sacks $6 50.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ℔ ℔.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ℔ ℔.

LARD OIL—The market was steady. We can report a fine trade inquiry and sales of extra No 1 at $1 20@1 22; do No 2 at 85c ℔ gallon.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for round lots.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

SEEDS—The market was without activity, the supply generally exceeding the demand; timothy and clover not noted; flax seed was nominal at $2 20 ℔ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ℔ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ℔ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ℔ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ℔ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ℔ doz $2 75.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, and sales few and far between. Sales were reported in a small way at $1@1 10 ℔ bush.

EGGS—The market remains dull. The supply continues to exceed the demand; we quote nominally at 15@16c ℔ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light, and the demand merely to meet the wants of the home trade. The season is drawing to a close and the new will soon take the place of the old stock. The nominal rates were: Apples 5@6c; Peaches—quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c.

SOAP—Sales Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 6c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

GROCERIES—The market was steady, with a fair jobbing demand for the season. The leading houses are well supplied with the leading discriptions. Sugars and coffees are held firmly. The current rates were as follows:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13¾c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

COFFEES—Steady; choice 23c; fancy 23¾@21c; Java 27¾c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12½c; Molasses sugars 9¾@11¾c, being an advance of ½c ℔ ℔.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ℔ gallon; Havemyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ℔ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ℔ ℔.

GRAIN—We can report a good demand for most descriptions. Prices are tending upward. This makes buyers less anxious to invest. The receipts were unusually light, viz: Oats, 312 sacks. Rye and barley, none. Wheat 637 sacks. Corn 225 sacks. Holders of wheat want an advance. We quote nominally; red winter $1 40@1 42; white $1 50@1 52. Oats are in moderate demand, holders are firm and prices are unchanged; sales were reported on wharf and from track at 55@56c; store prices 47@58c. Corn scarce; it does not, however, require much to meet the present wants of the market. We quote nominally at 95c for shelled. There was no ear offering. Rye, market steady but not very active. We give the nominal rates at 90@95c, although some dealers are holding out for more money. Barley—we did not learn of any transactions for some days.

BROOMS—There have been no changes in the market, and the demand is only moderate. Sales are made at the following: Fancy $5 50 ℔ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

FEED—The market continues to be well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: Bran, $1 ℔ cwt.; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10; middlings, $1 80 ℔ cwt.

CHICKENS—Spring chickens are in good supply; we are reported sales at 55@65 ℔ pair.

CHEESE—The market was not an active one and dealers confined their purchases to lots supposed to meet the current wants. Sales of Ohio Factory at 13c; Hamburg at 12c; Goshen at 14½c; Sweitzer at 18@19c ℔ ℔. The receipts were small.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ℔ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ℔ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ℔ cans, $1 75 ℔ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 25; 1 ℔ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ℔ ℔.

HAY—The market appeared weak, with a falling off in the demand. We note sales from wagon at $12, $15@18 ℔ ton.

STARCH—Pearl at 6¼c; Satin Gloss 11¼c; Corn Starch 12c ℔ ℔.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ℔ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

WHISKY—There is no change in whisky, the market being firm with a fair business doing. We quote: Proof whisky $1 15, and highwines $1 02 ℔ gallon; prices of old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 3, 1870.

REMARKS—We have nothing new for our readers in regard to oil; dullness and inactivity were the main features. Crude oil has further declined. The most important question now is, when will the bottom be reached? To say the least, oil at 8½c is not a very extravagant price.

CRUDE.

The market opened dull, and failed to exhibit any improvement during the day. Prices were nominal and very uncertain, as follows:

Sales 1,000 bbls spot	8¾c
Sales 1,000 bbls spot	8⅝c
Sales 1,000 bbls spot	8⅝c

Later in the day prices declined to 8½; $1 10 was paid for privilege placing; 1,000 bbls all year at 8½c per gallon; 1 barge containing 1,200 bbls spot at 8¾c.

REFINED.

The market was dull and inactive. There was but little done, dealers being apart in their views. The nominal figures were: August, first half, 24c; last half, 23¾@24c; September, 24½c; October, 24¾c; November 25c; December, 25c; all year, buyers' option, 26c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 2.—The *Herald* says: There was a fair inquiry for upper creek to-day at all points, and sales were made at different localities, which, though in some instances at prices of Saturday, the majority were 5c below. Upon lower creek $3 30@3 35 was offered, with sellers at $3 35@3 40. Upon upper creek $3 15@3 20 were bid, with sellers at $3 20, though many holders were asking $3 25. The market closed weak and quiet.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 25
500 bbls upper creek	3 25
500 bbls upper creek	3 25
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 20
500 bbls upper creek	3 20
350 bbls upper creek	3 20
500 bbls upper creek	3 30
400 bbls upper creek	3 20
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 35
500 bbls lower creek	3 35
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 35
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 35
500 bbls lower creek	3 40
500 bbls lower creek	3 30
250 bbls lower creek	3 30

NEW YORK, August 2.—Closing—Crude: bulk meets more demand on speculation at steady prices, sales 4000 bbls; for September, at 13 spot lots held at 12¾ for Creek delivery, market stronger, with 335 bid. On upper road for refined there is an easier market with prices wholly nominal; 1000 bbls noted sold, private terms at 24¾ Philadelphia delivery very much lower, as was anticipated after settlement day; scarcely any demand; refined 23¾ for spot delivery.

quiry on upper creek at $3 15@3 20. Sellers asking 3 20@3 25.

TITUSVILLE, August 2.—There is a fair in-

ROUSEVILLE, August 2.—Market quiet; sales at $3 25@3 30, asking $3 30.

OIL CITY, August 2—The market is very quiet at $3 30@3 35 on lower creek, and $3 60@3 65 at Oil City.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 2.—Market quiet; not much doing; nominal price $3 45.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—Market firm for spot; prime light straw to white 23½c; straw white 24c; crude 11½c.

SHAMBURG, August 2.—Market quiet at $3 15 on road, asking $3 20.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 2, 5:20 P. M.—Market closes dull and weak. Crude, 12½c; refined, 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet; August 23¾c; September 24c; October and November 24¾c.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Crude 12¼@12⅝c; refined 24¼c bid; market steady.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Market a steady; crude, 12½c bid. Refined 24¼c paid for cargo spot. Philadelphia—Active; sales of 11,000 barrels, 600 first half August at 24c; 4,000 last half August at 23¾@24c; 500 each October and November at 25c.

TIDIOUTE, August 2.—Market about $3 25; firm but quiet.

TITUSVILLE, August 2.—Market very quiet and declining; sales 4,000 bbls at $3 20@3 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 2.—Market very quiet, dull and weak; small sales at $3 30; sellers indifferent; buyers not anxious.

OIL CITY, August 2.—Upper creek nominal and unsettled; no reliable figures; lower creek, spot, $3 30; seller sixty days $3 25@3 30; Oil City $3 55@3 60, and nominal.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

RAIL.		RAIL.	
A. B. Mills	74	James Wilkins	74
RIVER		RIVER.	
Thos Hackett	1,522	Fisher Bros	3,448
Jno M Gillespie	1,048		
Total			6,266

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

W Bartle to A B Mills, 74 bbls crude oil; Owner to James Wilkins, 74 do do.

Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co. 212 bbls refined Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co. 106 bbls refined to Warden Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co. 212 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined .... 530 bbls.

Oil Shipped East via W. P. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan & Co. 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

H Koehler & Co, 450 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 461 bbls ref to Waring & King, Philadelphia.

Meyers & Co, 300 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined for day .... 1,411 bbls

No shipments west.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—Flour firm and in good demand; western superfine $6@6 50; extra $7@7 50; family $7 50@8. Wheat steady; western $1 50@1 53. Corn—white steady but lower; sales at $1 24@1 28; yellow $1 10. Oats 47@50c. Bacon firm; rib sides 18c, clear rib 18½c; shoulders 15½@15¾c; hams 26@26½c. Whisky unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—Flour very dull; superfine $5 50@5 75; extra $6 00@6 25; extra family $6 25@7 62½. Wheat dull and lower at $1 55@1 60 for old red Indiana. Rye $1 10@1 12. Corn dull and weak; mixed western $1 06@1 08. Oats dull. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum unsettled; crude 16c; refined 24½@25¼c. Whisky unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 2—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm and strong; No 1 red winter at $1 47, spot; No. 2 do $1 45. Corn neglected and nominal at 88c for No. 1; 87c for No. 2. Oats very dull; old No 1 nominal at 53@54c; new No 1 sold at 47c. Barley nominal. Rye dull at 95c@$1. Petroleum—refined 29¼c; crude $4 25; market quiet but steady; very little doing.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 2—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and easier at $1 30 for No 1; $1 25½ for No 2. Oats lower at 47c for No. 2. Corn quiet at 82c by sample delivered. Rye firmer at 80c for No 2. Barley nominal.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—Cotton inactive; middling 18¾@18⅞c; receipts 29 bales; exports 73 bales. Flour unchanged at $5 50@8 25. Corn dull at 95c@$1 00. Oats heavy at 50c. Hay firmer at $18@22. Bran—sales at $19 75. Pork steady at $32. Lard firm 18¾@19½c. Bacon steady; shoulders 15½@15¾c; sides 19¼@19½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—Cotton—demand fair; prices firm; middling 17⅝@17¾c; sales 450 bales; receipts 279 bales; exports 1,098 bales; stock 43,722 bales.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	7	Pitts I & F Co. m.	3
Union Mills. m	6	Bryan & Caughey. m	2
Coleman, Rahm & Co. m	1	Totten & Co. m	2
Total			21

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m	9	Lloyd & Black. m	4
J Reamer, m	4	Harbaugh, M. & Co. m	2
Bryan & Caughey. m	1		
Total			20

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. pig	2	Reese, Graff & Dull, m	1
Shoenberger, B & Co. o	10	Union Iron Mills, p	5
Union Iron Mills. o	2	Reese, Graff & Dull, o	3
Park, Bros & Co. b	4	Moorhead & Co. m	2
Park, Bros & co. o	3	Wm Clark & Co. o	1
Bryan & Caughey, o	1	McKnight, P & Co. ore	3
R Totten & Co. p	1		
Total			38

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

John Moorhead. m	4	McKnight & Co. m	2
Total			6

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 121⅝@121¾.

NEW YORK, August 2—P. M.

THE MARKETS.

The dullness in Wall street was relieved this afternoon by a story that Lord Lyons and Prince Metternich are trying to patch up a peace between France and Prussia. This caused a decline in gold and a rally in the prices on Stock Exchange.

MONEY

Easy at 3@5 ℔ cent.

STERLING

Heavy at 109⅝@109¾; sight 110⅛@110¼.

GOLD

Heavy; opened at 121¾, touched 122, and closed at 121⅝@121¾. Carrying rates 2½@6 per cent., closing at 3 ℔ cent. Clearances $46,000,000. The export to-morrow will probably be $1,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady but dull. Coupons of 1881, 113⅛@113¼; do 1862, 110⅜@110½; do 1864, 109⅞@110; do 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do new 108⅝@108¾; do 1867, 108⅝@108¾; do 1868, 109@109⅛; 10-40s, 106⅝@106¾; currencies, 110⅝@111.

STATE SECURITIES

Quiet; Missouris, 90½; old Tennessees 60½; do new 60½; old Virginias, 58½; new, 60; old North Carolinas, 48; new North Carolinas, 29.

STOCKS

Dull but strong. Canton 62; Cumberland 35; Western Union 34; Quicksilver 4½; Mariposa 5; do preferred 10; Adams Express 67; Wells-Fargo 13¾; American 42¾; United States 43; Pacific Mail 39¼; New York Central 91½; New York Central Scrip 87⅛; Erie 21; Erie preferred 46; Harlem 132; Harlem preferred 133; Reading 95⅝; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 155; Michigan Central 116½; Lake Shore 89⅛; Illinois Central 131; Pittsburgh 104; Northwestern 81½; Northwestern preferred 83⅝; Rock Island 113; New Jersey Central 100; St. Paul 59; St. Paul preferred 75⅜; Wabash 48⅛; Wabash preferred 71; Fort Wayne 92; Terre Haute 24; Terre Haute preferred 51; Chicago and Alton 115¾; Chicago and Alton preferred 118; Ohio and Mississippi 32½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 78.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 2, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $4 50@6 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—2@2½c lower, closing at $1 24@1 24¼ cash and seller August for No. 2; this afternoon, fairly active at $1 25.

CORN—Opened active and excited, but closed quiet at 83@83½c for No 2; this afternoon, fairly active at 83c, seller August.

OATS—More active and 1c higher, closing at 44½c for No 2.

RYE—Firm at 81@81½c for No 2.

BARLEY—Quiet at 80c@$1 00 for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 96c for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Inactive and held at previous quotations.

HOGS—Firmer at $9 35@9 90 for fair to choice.

CATTLE—Quiet and firm at $4 00@7 00 for common cows to good medium shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Cotton quiet and heavy; sales 700 bales at 20c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 14,930 bbls; flour 5@10c better; sales 11,000 bbls at $5 50@6 05 for superfine State and Western; $6 35@6 45 for extra State and Western; $6 50@7 00 for good to choice do; $6 55@7 30 for white wheat Western extra; $6 35@6 65 for extra Ohio; $6 50@9 50 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour steady; sales 400 bbls at $5 75@5 80. Corn meal more active; sales 1,100 bbls at $6 00 for southern and Marsh's caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine. Whisky firmer; sales 250 bbls at $1 01½@1 02. Receipts of wheat, 82,844 bush; wheat 1@2c better for spring, and 3@5c better for winter; sales 158,000 bushels at $1 27@1 33½ for No. 2 Chicago; $1 34@1 41 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 55 for amber winter, Canada in bond; $1 56@1 60 winter red and amber western; $1 61@1 62 for amber; $1 57 for new red; $1 87½ for new white Ohio. Rye quiet and unchanged. Receipts of corn 61,637 bushels; corn 1c better, with more doing; sales 83,000 bushels at 95c@$1 01 for new mixed western; $1 08 for new white western; $1 07@1 10 for western yellow. Receipts of oats 20,887 bush; oats closed 1@2c better—sales 60,000 bush at 56@58c for western, and 61@66c for Ohio and State. Hay very firm at $85@95 for shipping; $1 00@1 25 for retail. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm. Molasses unchanged. Sugar in fair demand; sales 850 hhds at 9⅞@10⅛c for Cuba; 10@10½c for Porto Rico. Petroleum in fair demand at 12½c for crude; 24½c for refined. Turpentine quiet and unchanged. Pork steady; sales 950 bbls at $30 25 for mess; $24 for prime; $30 75@31 25 for prime mess; also 1,000 bbls mess, last half August and September, at $30 25@30 50. Beef steady; sales 100 bbls at $12@16 for plain mess; $16@19 for extra mess. Beef hams nominal. Tierce beef quiet and steadier at $25@28 for prime mess, and $30@31 for India mess. Middles quiet and steady; sales 50 boxes long clear at 15⅞c. Cut meats quiet; pickled hams 20@22c. Lard heavy; sales 450 tcs at 16@17⅛c for steam; 17⅛c for kettle rendered; also, 2,500 prime steam for September at 17⅛c. Butter steady at 20@29c for western; 20@33c for State. Cheese quiet at 7@14½c. Freights to Liverpool firm; flour 3s 6d.

LATEST—Flour closed firm on lower grades, with a fair export demand. Wheat better with a fair export and moderate speculative demand. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 57@58c for western; 64@66c for Ohio. Corn dull at 97c@$1 00 for new mixed western. Pork dull at $30 25 for mess. Beef steady and in fair demand. Cut meats unchanged. Bacon steady. Lard closed quiet at 17@17½c. Eggs unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Dry Goods—In cotton goods the trade has not yet developed itself, and the market, though steady, is far from buoyant. The prices of some articles are so low as to scarcely admit of any further reduction, unless raw material should decline. We quote Appleton sheeting at 13½c; Augusta 12@12½c; do 33-inch 10@11c; do A 8@9c, the inside price a low, if not cheap price; Agawam F 11c; Bedford R 8@8½c; Miller river A 11½c; Allendale 6-4 bleached sheetings 25c; do 8-4 32½c; do 9-4 37½c; do 10-4 42½@45c. The usual speculation which prevails before the opening of the fall trade in prints has carried up the price in gray cloths to 7c, and hence printed calicoes of desirable makes are held at 11@11½c, yet standard cloths, like Manhattan, are offered down to 8½c by the case, and 10½c for selections.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 2—Flour unchanged; family $6 50@6 75. Wheat firmer and held higher; sales of No 1 red at $1 35 for old, and $1 33 for new; white $1 30@1 35. Oats 50@55c for old, and 25@40c for new. Corn firmer; new held at 86@87c for ear. Rye quiet at 85@90c. Barley dull at $1 10@1 15. Cotton firmer at 18½c for middling. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky firmer and in good demand; sales at 97@99c. Provisions firm; mess pork $30 50; lard 16½c. Bacon stronger, with a demand for shoulders at 14½c; rib is held at 17½c; sides 18½@18¾c. Bulk meats active and in demand at 13½c for shoulders, held at 13¾c; sides 15¾c; rib 16¼@16½c; and a 17c; sales 16 hhds clear rib sides at 16¾c; and 25,000 lbs shoulders at 13½c; sugar cured hams 25@26c. Butter steady at 25@28c. Eggs 13c; shippers' count. Oil unchanged. Groceries steady and unchanged; demand firm. Gold 121¼ buying. Exchange dull at ⅛ discount buying. Money market steady at 8@10 ℔ cent.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton—Nominal at 17½c. Hemp, rope, and bagging unchanged. Flour quiet at $4 50@4 75 for superfine; $4 85@5 25 for X; $5 50@5 75 for XX. Wheat pretty firm and more active; No. 2 red fall $1 18@1 20; No 1 do $1 25@1 27½; choice $1 30@1 35. Corn very dull at 78c for prime mixed; 80@82c for yellow; 89@93c for white. Oats firmer at 40@42c for new; 43@44c for old. Rye steady at 75@80c. Highwines quiet at 97½c. Groceries firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet with only an order business. Pork $31. Bacon—Shoulders 14¾c; clear rib 17½@18c; clear 18¾c. Lard dull at 16c for prime steam. Cattle—Best grades wanted and prices range from 2½c to 7½c. Hogs firm at 8½@10c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 2.—Flour steady. Wheat active and 1@2c better; No 1 white Wabash $1 72; No 3 do $1 40; No 1 white Michigan $1 51; amber Michigan $1 41; No 1 red Wabash $1 44; No 2 do $1 43; No 3 do $1 38; No 1 amber Illinois $1 50@1 51; No 2 do $1 45. Corn firm and a shade better; No 1 88@88½c; do 2 86c. Oats unchanged; No 1 old 47c; new 44½@45c; No. 2 new 42½@43c. Freights firm and unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Bagging firm at 29@30c. Cotton firmer but demand lighter; middlings 18c. Wheat $1 20@1 30. Corn $1 08. Oats 62c. Rye 90c. Provisions firm but demand light. Pork $31. Lard 17½c. Bacon 15c, 18c and 19c. Bulk meats 14c, 17c and 18c. Hams, sugar cured 25½c. Whisky 97c. Tobacco—sales 19 hhds at $4 25@6 50 for trash to good lugs; $6 75@8 50 for common to middling leaf; $10@21 for good middling to fine leaf.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 2.—Flour quiet but firm; choice $7 75@8 00. Wheat—Market slow but closed firm, under the New York report; extra $1 65@1 66; No 1 $1 57, amber $1 48. Oats dull and lower; State 52c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., August 2, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 5 P. M. Up: Argosy at 5 P. M. Several tow boats passed down. River rising; cloudy and warm.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 2, 1870.

There are twenty-seven inches of water in the river and falling. The weather is clear and warm.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
W. F. Curtiss	Harlan	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Haney	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet eight inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet eight inches and falling slowly. Trade on the landing was not very brisk. The steamer Julia No. 2 will be due from Cincinnati this afternoon. We have not learned whether she will return to Cincinnati, or load for Zanesville.

THE steamer Kate Putnam, Captain E. Evans, is loading at Portland for New Orleans.

GIBSON & WYMOND are loading several barges with barrels, at Madison, for Pittsburgh.

THE fine steamer W. F. Curtiss, Capt. Harlan, is announced for Wheeling as a regular packet. This boat is admirably adapted for the trade, and is in charge of experienced and gentlemanly afficers.

DUBUQUE, July 29.—Muscatine up with one barge loaded and overflowing with passengers. She had the biggest trip of the season. The Northwestern is past due from above. Freights dull.

THE sale of the Hesper has not been perfected. Capt. Lee has, however, sold his half interest for $4,000 to the other owners. She will ply from Memphis to the Illinois river during low water.

CAPT. JAS. REES is building a new tow-boat at Brownsville. Length 120 feet, beam 22 feet, hold 4 feet; engine's cylinders 16 inches in diameter, 6 feet stroke; 3 boilers, 40 inches in diameter and 24 feet long. She will be ready for business this fall.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leaves daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE active rafting season closed last week in the Upper Mississippi. The season lasted eighty days, and 564,854 logs were run out of St. Croix river during that time. The boomage on these logs amounted to $100,000, and two hundred men were employed at $1 75 and $2 per day. The season has been prosperous, and good prices were realized.

COLUMBUS, GA.—The *Sun*, of Thursday, says: Our river promises a brisk business the coming season. River men and others who know, say that cotton will be carried over the railroad from Chattahoochie to the Gulf by next October. The Barnett Line, comprising four boats, will commence running early in the fall.

WE find the following interesting item in the Memphis *Avalanche*, of Friday: Arrangements have been made to carry cotton from here to Cincinnati by the river without detention, at $1 50 per bale, during the progression of work on the Louisville canal, and rates from here to New Albany are fixed at $1. This is an advance of only 25 cents per bale. From Cincinnati here freight will be brought at 50 cents per hundred, or about 15 cents more than the old price.

THE little trading steamer Neponset, while descending the Sacramento River on the 22d of July, filled and sank about five miles above Fremont, California, and now lies with her bow out of the water and her stern submerged seven feet. She is owned by Capt. Case, who is now east on a visit. The Red Bluff, Capt. Page, arrived at Sacramento City, from the upper Sacramento, on the 22d, with a good load of freight, principally grain. During the afternoon the Gem, Capt. Pierce, also arrived, bringing on her barge, probably the largest load ever brought down—575 tons, of which the greater portion was grain.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Capt. John Dorrington, of the Hays Coal Co., is at the Spencer, while Capt. Dan McAleer, who represents W. H. Brown's interests, is at the Broadway. They are both awaiting the arrival of their fleets of coal now due from Pittsburgh. McAleer won a suit of clothes and $90 a few days since, having bet there would be a coal boat rise in the Ohio river between the 26th and 30th of July.

OMAHA, July 29.—Cornelia arrived this morning. She leaves for St. Louis. An average depth of five feet water is reported. Thirteen steamers were lying at Sioux City Tuesday last. Navigation is almost closed on account of the low stage of water.

LOUISVILLE.—The *Courier-Journal*, of Saturday, says:

Hereafter all freights remaining on the wharf forty-eight hours will be stored, by the Wharfmaster, at the owner's expense. The following boats were at the Portland wharf yesterday: Minnesota, Mollie Gratz, Armadillo, Pink Varble, Lorena, R. C. Gray, Rose Hite, Shannon and Glasgow; and at New Albany, Arlington, Emperor, P. W Strader, Nick Longworth and Edinburgh. The majority of these boats are laid up, waiting for business.

A COUPLE of passengers on board the Tidal Wave, who had never before seen Memphis, innocently inquired yesterday if those two dirty, slimy, filthy looking water tanks standing on the bluff were full of chill medicines—as the signs outside would lead a stranger to believe. "If so," said they, "Memphis must be a confounded unhealthy place to live in. People obliged to keep such tanks full of medicines as them must have a hard time." First impressions are generally the most lasting, and it is not likely either of those strangers will ever become voters in the Third ward.

THE new steamboat law went into operation on Monday, August 1st. Under it a steamboat is taxed 40 cents per month for every man employed on the boat, from captain down, instead of 20 cents as heretofore. The law allows the tax to be deducted by the boat from the wages of the men the same as heretofore. The following extracts are taken from a circular containing the new law, just received by the Surveyor of Customs for this port:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of August, 1870, there shall be assessed and collected by the Collectors of Customs at the ports of the United States from the masters or owners of every vessel of the United States arriving from a foreign port, or of registered vessels employed in the coasting trade, the sum of forty cents per month for each and every seaman who shall have been employed on said vessel since she was last entered at any port of the United States which sum said master or owner is hereby authorized to collect and retain from the wages of said employes.

"SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 1st day of August no Collector shall grant to any vessel whose enrollment or license for carrying on the coasting trade has expired, a new enrollment or license, unless the master of such vessel shall have first rendered a true account to the Collector of the number of the seamen and the time they have been employed on each vessel during the continuance of the license which has so expired, and shall have paid to said Collector forty cents per month for every such seaman who shall have been employed as aforesaid, which sum the said master is hereby authorized to retain out of the wages of such seaman, and if the master of any registered, enrolled or licensed vessel of the United States shall render a false account of the number of seamen so employed, or of the length of time they have severally been employed, as herein required, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, which shall be applied to, and shall make part of, the general fund created by this act; and all needful regulation for the mode of collecting the sums hereinbefore mentioned shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by such person as by him may be designated."

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For Circulars address
L. G. GRIER, Principal.

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FULL LINE
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Straw and Palm Leaf
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HENRY HANEY .... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT .... Clerk.
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For all Points on the Monongahela River
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No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.
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FENDERS,
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COOKING STOVES for Coal or Wood,
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES for Churches, Halls and Offices.
LAUNDRY STOVES,
IRON MANTLES,
WASHHOUSE FURNACES,
OVEN DOORS,
COAL HOLE DOORS, &c.
Circulars, Cuts, and all information promptly furnished.
Warerooms, No. 235 Liberty Street, and No. 242 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

ROLLS
Bollman & Bagaley
SUPERIOR WARRANTED
Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls,
AND
PINIONS,
For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper, Rubber, &c., cast and finished to order, at Lowest Current Rates.
Phœnix Roll Foundry,
COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH ST

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT IRON
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws,
HARROW TEETH,
PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, ETC
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
Wagon Hardware,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree, and other Labor Saving odd Shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 92 Water Street, and 114 and 115 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Faber & Van Doren
367 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers and Mill Supplies.
A constant Supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

FORT PITT
IRON AND STEEL WORKS
SOLID CAST STEEL
ANVILS.
We are now prepared to furnish the Trade with SOLID CAST STEEL ANVILS, of Superior Quality. Manufacturers of Steel Goods will be furnished with Anvils from their own Patterns.
Steel Castings of All Kinds
MADE TO ORDER.
REESE, GRAFF & CO.
Office at Works, Thirty-second street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY
COR. LIBERTY ST. AND THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Brass Founders
AND
IRON PIPE FITTERS,
Special attention paid to the Fitting Out and Repairing of OIL REFINERIES, ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES and MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY. Agents for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS. These Pumps are made in every possible variety and suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied.
Also, BLOWERS for Oil Refineries and other purposes.
Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.
Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Liberty Street and Third avenue

MANUFACTURERS.

THE PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD
AND
COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca, and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock St., Allegheny City.
BRANCH OFFICE,
341 Liberty street, cor. 10th, Pittsburgh.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. 24th and Railroad sts., 12th Ward
PITTSBURGH.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS;
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
AND
WINDOW HEADS
Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Iron City Works,
Corner Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES;
ROLLING MILL ENGINES;
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY
CASTINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY
A. GARRISON...JOHN H. RICKETSON...WM. ...
A. GARRISON & CO.
Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—209 Liberty Street

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES
Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh,
426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil wells and Sawmills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHIN CASTINGS made on short notice.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.

PLOWS.
Woods & Brown,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN HALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Wrought and Steel Mould-board Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.
Our Castings being made in an AIR FURNACE are SUPERIOR to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.
NOS. 121 AND 123 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT,
BISSELL & CO.'S
NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
With Patent Cold Air Box,
The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.
Persons building or making alterations in their wellings, should not fail to put in this truly admirable article.
BISSELL & CO.,
235 LIBERTY STREET.

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOR
STOVES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED
MODEL COOK AND DICTATOR
The only perfect Anti-Dust Cook Stoves in the market.
Warehouse, No. 194 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS,
Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny city. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. HOLMES .... JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID
ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and
AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.
R. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.
AND, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER
Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork. The ... most desirable Self-Sealers in the market.

DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Persons visiting BROOKVILLE, Jefferson county Penna., will do well to call on
Dr. W. J. McKnight & Bro., Druggists,
CLEMENTS HOUSE,
Where they can at all times find the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS; also BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, at publishers' prices. FANCY NOTIONS, &c.
Prescriptions filled at all hours.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL can always be found on their counter, and subscriptions received for both Daily and Weekly.

J. G. WEIR,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER
Cor. WASHINGTON and FABER STS., Pittsburgh

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tuscarora Academy—Begins September 7.
Pennsylvania Military Academy—Session commences September 7th.
Money Wanted—Borrower.
Boarding—N. N.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Situation Wanted—Dan Voltz.
Bookkeeper Wanted—P.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co.
Notice to Contractors—Andrew Kloman.
Closing Sale Summer Goods—Gray & Logan.
Summer Dress Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Marble Business for Sale—Box 520, Steubenville.
Coal Lands for Sale—Wm. Parkison.
Executors' Notice.
Agent Wanted—New, Lock Box 403.
Hotel for Sale—Col. J. D. Egan.
Dissolution—Austin & Co.
Teas and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Roofing—Wm. B. Lupton & Co.
Salesman Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Men Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Matches—Thompson & Co.
Rat and Mouse Traps—Thompson & Co.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Refinery for Sale—J. C. Buffum.
Fine Watches—Bailey & Co.
Banner Baking Powder—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Springs—Morris & Rutan.
Proposals—B. H. Latrobe.
Enterprise Insurance Co.—Geo. W. Dean.
Administrator's Notice—James Dickson.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A telegram from Canton, Ill., says: The terrible pestilence among the fish is spreading in the Illinois river in this vicinity. For a long distance the river banks are covered with the bodies of thousands of fish, decaying in the sun, and the stream is full of dead fish. River men think this mortality was caused by the burning of three thousand barrels of whisky in the river during the great fire at Peoria which destroyed the oxygen of the water so that the inhabitants could not live. The water is impure and covered with a greasy scum, and the stench is so great that families living on the bank have moved away. It is feared that much sickness will follow. The dead fish are too numerous to bury, and the only thing to be done is to use disinfectants.

Smyser & Milton's flouring mill at Jeffersonville, Ind., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $15,000, partially insured.

Henry Gulzer was run over by a railroad train at Loveland, near Cincinnati, yesterday, and instantly killed.

The Choctaw Indians, says a Memphis dispatch of yesterday, voted against the allotment of their lands, under the election proposed by their Council, by a large majority.

Two little sons of Dr. G. D. Jacques, Phillips county, Ark., aged nine and thirteen, were drowned last week while bathing.

The match game of base ball at Ogden Park, Chicago, yesterday, between the Lone Stars, of New Orleans, and the Athletics, of Chicago, resulted in a victory for the former. The score stood, for Lone Stars 24, Athletics 19.

Nearly half the block fronting on Clay and Seventh streets, Dubuque, Iowa, was burned last night. Included in the buildings burned was a livery stable, in which several valuable horses perished. Loss about $20,000, partially insured.

A few days ago seven one thousand dollar, and four five hundred dollar United States five-twenty bonds, of the 1867 issue, were obtained in Boston on an altered certified check, using the name of Charles Mackay, of New Orleans.

A mass meeting of Irishmen has been called in St. Louis for Thursday night, to consider the propriety of petitioning President Grant, on his arrival there, to pardon General O'Neill and the other Fenians now in prison for violation of the neutrality laws.

The Governor of Georgia sent a message to the Legislature yesterday, transmitting reports of the Comptroller of the Treasury and Treasurer. The Governor recommends the payment in gold of the principal and interest of the bonds issued, and a new issue of seven per cent. gold bonds to fund the currency bonds issued since the war, bearing mortgage on the State Road. The bonded debt of the State is $16,014,500, and has not been increased in 1870. The State has saleable property valued at over twelve millions. The message was referred to the Finance Committees. The House, without instructions, will prepare a bill in accordance with the Governor's recommendation.

It is understood at Madison that Governor Fairchild declines to approve of Oshkosh as the site for the new Wisconsin State Lunatic Asylum, on the ground that forty of the three hundred acres of land offered is a wet marsh; that the proposed location of the building is too near the marsh, and that the ground does not allow of sufficient drainage. The commissioners have been called together to report on the new site.

The Red Stockings Base Ball Club held a meeting at Cincinnati last night, at which President A. B. Champion, Secretary J. P. Joyce, and Director Tom. Smith resigned. Their resignations were made the order of a special meeting to be held two weeks hence. President Champion reported the club out of debt, having cancelled obligations of sixteen thousand dollars in four years, and put four thousand surplus in the treasury. The net profits of the last Eastern tour were $7,002. Resolutions requesting the withdrawal of the resignations were passed with enthusiasm.

The Health officer of Cincinnati reports five hundred and three deaths in July.

The extensive "New Lowell" flour mill of Smyser & Milton, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire was discovered at one o'clock, but before the engines could reach the spot, had gained such headway as rendered it impossible to subdue the flames. The brands of flour from this mill have gained quite a celebrity on account of their extra quality, and the demand for them has been such that the mill was at all times kept busy. There was in the mill 15,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $18,000, and 300 barrels of flour, none of which were saved; 100 barrels of flour were saved in a damaged condition. The cause of the fire is supposed to be the friction from the elevator, which had been in constant use for several days and nights. Loss on the building, machinery and stock, $85,000; insured for $65,000.

The Oriental Powder Mill No. 3, near Gorham, Me., exploded yesterday morning by clogging the machinery, and James Jordan, of Raymond, and Clinton Hooper, of Windham, employees, were badly burned.

An Omaha, Neb., telegram of yesterday says: Yellow Bear came into Fort Laramie yesterday and says Red Cloud is on Powder river and is working for peace with his own tribe, and also with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. Game is scarce, and the Indians will have to be fed by the Government or steal. It is claimed that the small-pox was brought into Ogden, Utah, by vagrant Indians, and steps have been taken to exclude them from the other towns in the Salt Lake Valley.

A telegram from Fort Fetterman says an Indian runner just in reports the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes encamped in the vicinity of Rosebud and Tongue rivers. Man-Afraid-of-His Horses has fifteen hundred lodges of Sioux with him. They all profess to be peaceable, and say they have no war parties out. There are no Indians near the Big Horner.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 2.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers City of London and Borussia, from Liverpool, have arrived. The latter spoke the yacht Sappho on Sunday, in latitude 58°.

The steamer England has arrived from Liverpool.

DAMAGED BY THE HOBOKEN FIRE.

The Bremen bark Argonaut, laden with petroleum, was damaged by the Hoboken fire last night to the extent of $12,000, and the schooner Clara $5,000.

THE RACE FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP.

It is stated that the Dauntless will not enter the race for the Queen's cup.

BURIED IN A SEWER.

Several workmen were buried by the caving in of a sewer in Hudson City last evening. Five escaped uninjured, and one was fatally hurt.

THE CONTROL OF THE LIGHTERAGE OF MERCHANDISE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that Collector Murphy alone shall assume the control of the lighterage of merchandise from vessels detained in quarantine, thus confirming the stand taken by ex-Collector Grinnel in favor of the merchants and against the health authorities of the port.

SUSPENDED PAYMENT.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn has suspended payment, and its Cashier J. S. Spalding has been appointed receiver to examine and settle its affairs. The cause of the disaster is not known, but is generally ascribed to unprofitable real estate and stock speculations of its President, N. S. Pruyn, who is the owner and builder of the Brooklyn Postoffice building, Samuels's Billiard Rooms and an elegant private residence on Jay street. Pruyn is also reported the principal owner of the capital stock of the bank. The suspension was precipitated by a recent notice from the Marine Bank, of this city, that on and after the 1st inst., it would refuse to receive all the deposits offered. The bank is the eldest institution organized under the State charter, with the present nominal capital of $200,000, on which it has for some time paid a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. The stock, since July 1, sold at 90@100, with few buyers at any price. The last quarterly statement showed the loans and deposits for the last year to be $129,000, and profits $29,000. Confidence in the strength of this exhibit, however, is diminished by the suspension. Many securities of the bank largely consist of real estate collaterals involved in the operations of the President. Neither the amount of the loss nor the per cent. of the assets to the liabilities have yet been ascertained, though it is hoped arrangements will be made which will permit the bank to continue its business. The city of Brooklyn is a depositor with the bank to the amount of $160,000, and the United States Postoffice also has a deposit there, for which, however, the Postmaster is personally responsible. The other heavy depositors are, Cole & Murphy, auctioneers, $10,000, Mr. Murphy having a private account of $15,000; Willets Jarvis, $9,000, and George Kinkle, butcher, $3,500.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

In the Long Branch Races, two miles dash, Major beat Cavalier, Susan, Ann and Leland; time 3:42¼. In the mile and a half dash, Glenely beat Legatee, Connolly, Erin and Boster; time 2:37¾. Two mile heats were won by Judge Curtis, formerly General Duke, in 1:44, 1:45 and 1:47, beating Biddy Malone, Pompey, Payne, Harle, Cruiskeen and Viley.

SUNSTROKE.

There were eleven cases of sunstroke to-day.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, August 2, 1870.

River stationary, with two feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 87° at 4 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 2, 1870.

River falling, with about four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 83° at 4 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 2, 1870.

River falling slowly, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 85° at 5 P. M.

CRIME.

Terrible Record of Murder in New York—A Negro Killed at Oxford, Ohio—L. H. Crane of Rochester, N. Y., Murdered Near Memphis, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Edward Monah, a prominent produce dealer at the Washington market, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the heart. There was no apparent cause for the rash act.

The morning papers give a fearful record of murders, homicides and deadly assaults with the bullet, knife, bayonet and axe. While the police are searching for Nathan's murderer, many other murderers nearly as revolting have been committed. Notwithstanding the indignation expressed by the papers and the Jews at the Sunday paper for charging Washington Nathan with murdering his father, the *Herald* of this mornidg publishes nearly two columns strongly hinting some facts, and says that every detective believes that a member or employee of the family committed the murder. They ground their suspicion on the following facts: First, that he was the last person to see Mr. Nathan alive, and failed to discover the murder. Second, that he had blood on his clothing. Third, that there is no evidence about the premises of the murderer, whose feet must have been dyed in blood, having left the house. Fourth, that with the aid of Nathan's memorandum of combination, his son was able to open the safe on Broad street and secure the will of his father. A workman at the house says he has seen an iron "dog" in Nathan's stable for the last eighteen months.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Chas. Moore called for a horse and buggy at a livery stable at Oxford, on Sunday, and shot a negro hostler for an insolent answer to his abusive language. The negro will probably die.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—A difficulty occurred at Cave City, Kentucky, yesterday, between some negroes and whites, in which two negroes were seriously wounded, one probably fatally.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—A German named Meyer, a furniture dealer, shot himself in the head at a picnic at the Humboldt Park last night, inflicting a severe wound. The cause was jealousy.

A dead body was found in Lauderdale county last week, now known to be that of L. H. Crane, from papers found on the body. He was proprietor of a billiard saloon in Rochester, New York, and was murdered by persons unknown.

Mrs. Martin, who was shot by the negro Wilson last Sunday, is better, though but little hopes are entertained of her recovery. Wilson's wife, whom he shot at the same time, will die. Wilson has been tracked to the city, but so far has not been arrested.

The *Avalanche's* Grand Junction special says that the trouble there yesterday was caused by a murder committed near there on Saturday night.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The Coroner's inquest in the Nathan murder commences Thursday, when the sons of the murdered man will detail their movements before and subsequent to the assassination.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—R. R. Roberts and Tom Rainy, two noted horse theives, were caught by citizens of Woodruff county Ark., and shot last Thursday.

Charles Nilson, who shot Mr. Martin and his wife last Sunday were arrested by two colored men to-day and lodged in jail.

A difficulty occurred in Tell county, Arkansas, last week between Tom and Henry Roberts and Tom Conelton, about a pocket knife, and after some words, Tom Roberts was shot twice by Conelton, and also by one Sam Turnbow, both of whom fled. Roberts died instantly. The Sheriff summoned a *posse*, and after a long chase succeeded in capturing them, after Conelton had been twice wounded. They were committed in default of five thousand dollars each.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Alamance Imbroglio—Col. Kirk Refuses to Surrender the Citizens in His Custody—Six More Citizens Arrested.

RALEIGH, August 2.—The Marshal of the Supreme Court has returned from Yanceyville. Col. Kirk refused to surrender the citizens in his custody, and the counsel for the prisoners moved, first, for an attachment against Kirk, and second, for a writ to some competent persons to bring in the bodies and call out the power of the county, if necessary. Chief Justice Pierson refused both motions, reiterating his former declaration, that the power of the judiciary has been exhausted, and that he has not a *posse comitatus* to enforce the writs. Six other citizens of Alamance were arrested yesterday.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Air Line from Detroit to Buffalo.

A New Route to the Northwest—The Kentucky and Tennessee Road to be Built—Other New Projects, &c., &c.

THE AIR-LINE FROM DETROIT TO BUFFALO.

[From the Detroit Tribune July 28.]

The Great Western Railway Company has advertised for hands, and will at once commence work on the Glencoe Air Line. As we have before shown, there are only about one hundred miles of this road to build, an arrangement being made to run cars over the Grand Trunk road from Danville to Buffalo. The means to build the road are all provided. On the other hand, the Canada Southern line has 280 miles of road to build, and the greater part of the means to build it are unprovided for. The Great Western Air Line will also have the advantage of the tunnel passage of the Detroit river, and the very great advantage that must result from prior completion. With the Glencoe Air-Line in operation, there would naturally arise the gravest doubts as to the necessity of the construction of the Canada Southern. In his speech at the St. Thomas meeting, Mr. W. A. Thompson stated that his own wife had no confidence in his road, and had often said to him of late: "Thompson, you will never build that Southern road." The lady may be right. If built, the new line must compete with both the Great Western and Grand Trunk; and notwithstanding the present ostensible $2,000,000 subscription, will capitalists "see it?"

A NEW ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST.

[From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, July 28.]

The Lacrosse *Democrat* of the 28th inst. contains the following:

"Mr. George Esterly, of railroad notoriety, was in the city on Sunday and Monday of this week, he having come through in company with a surveyor over the route from Chicago to LaCrosse, and he says they found a most easy and feasible route by way of Sauk City, Sun Prairie, Jefferson, &c., and striking the river at Bad Ax, thence coming up to Lacrosse. This route would run equi-distant between the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien roads, and would leave Vernon county still tributary to Lacrosse, except the river towns, and they are not any way. The surveyor, with President Esterly, says that nowhere will the grade, in the very worst places, run to over sixty feet to the mile.

"Mr. Esterly returned to Chicago to hold a conference with President Joy, of the Michigan Central, this week, who agrees if the road is built to guarantee all the bonds of the road in order to make it a sure thing, and if it will be allowed a fair competing chance for the freight of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. This really looks like the best route yet, as the road is graded ten miles down the river toward Bad Ax. A corps of engineers will start from Chicago, under control of and at the expense of Mr. Esterly, to make a detailed survey and report of this route soon. Let Lacrosse rejoice."

Mr. Esterly is one of the most enterprising men in Whitewater, and is largely interested in manufacturing there. He is anxious to have a railway constructed from Chicago, through his town, to the northwest. This would afford better facilities for getting to market to a very rich farming region and many flourishing towns. The way business would be profitable. The object of President Joy in tendering aid is to secure a line that he may contest with the Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul for Minnesota and Northern Pacific freight and passengers. It would be a feeder to the Michigan Central from the northwest, as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is from the southwest, and add largely to the very heavy business of the Central. The citizens of Madison and friends of the Baraboo Air Line must not relax their exertions to secure the completion of that road as soon as possible. Now is the time to work.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE ROAD.

The Cairo *Bulletin* of the 27th says: "We may now conclude that the construction of the Kentucky and Tennessee road is an insured fact. Mr. Halliday, to whose energy and indomitable perseverence the city of Cairo is indebted for much of its success, has succeeded in getting the Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio roads interested in the enterprise, and if Cairo throws no impediment in the way it will be speedily consummated. Engineers were in the city to-day, and were to go over the river to commence the survey of the route, which will be pushed forward with energy.

CONSOLIDATION.

A Texas paper says: "The Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railroad is the name adopted for the consolidated company of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf and Indianola roads. The act of consolidation requires the company to keep both roads, from Lavaca and Indianola to the point to their junction in the same state of repair, on the same tariff of freight and passage, and on the same schedule of time. It is also provided that the charge to immigrants shall not exceed two and a half cents per mile. By the way, we think the Legislature ought to require this of every railroad in the State. It would amount to quite an encouragement to immigration to our State. The Lavaca *Commercial* anticipates a proud future for that port, 'provided,' says the editor, 'Mr. McComb or other capitalists shall go to work in good earnest for the extension of our road into the far interior. When we are able to speak on this subject advisedly we shall not hesitate to give each encouragement to the public as the facts may justify.'"

LAKE SHORE MORTGAGE.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of their several mortgage debts as they become due, have executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as trustee upon the whole of their railroad and branches, payable on the 1st day of July, 1900. Coupon bonds of $1,000 each will be issued with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and registered coupon bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum payable quarterly, on the 1st day of January, April, July and October in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York. The agents of the new loan are at 18 Broad street.

NEW PROJECTS.

D. W. Swigart, Esq., President of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway, was at Fostoria a few days since, in company with Mr. Graves, one of the contractors who are building the road from Bucyrus to the Athens county line. The *Review* says: "The object of Mr. Graves's visit was to look over the line with the view of taking the contract to build from Bucyrus to Toledo. Mr. Swigart is full of hope, and such pluck as he and the managers of the road exhibit will win in the end."

The same paper says Hon. Martin Welker and Mr. Howard, of Wooster, visited Fostoria July 15th, in the interest of the line of railway connecting Pittsburgh and Chicago *via* New Lisbon, Canton, Wooster, Tiffin, Fostoria, Napoleon and Goshen.

A new project announced is for a road from Elyria through Medina and Seville to Dalton, Wayne county, where it is expected to unite with the proposed road west from Pittsburgh, in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Parkersburg *Gazette* says: We learn from good authority that engineers are this week put on the survey for a railroad up the Little Hocking, from Belpre to Athens, Ohio. We regard this as an eminently wise move on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as it will reduce the distance between here and Athens over twenty miles—the same between Baltimore and Cincinnati, of course, with completion of the Hocking Valley Road from Columbus to Athens, which will be opened in a few weeks, it will furnish a short and much needed route to the interior of Ohio, and will open a fine local trade to Parkersburg, of which we should be ready to avail ourselves.

The Bedford *Inquirer* of the 29th says: Since our last issue, Messrs. Jacob Cochenour, Jacob Comp, David Enos, William Foy and John Bowen have given the right of way to the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad. We understand that six or seven hundred dollars of stock have been subscribed in the above neighborhood. The right of way for three-fourths of the distance has been given, and we hope in our next issue to be able to say that the other fourth has been secured. *This is the only drawback.* As soon as we get the right of way *clear through*, we are ready to go to work on the railroad, to build furnaces, manufactories and improvements of every kind, which will make a good market for everything the farmer has to sell, enhance the value of his property, and lessen his taxes. The five miles right of way that is yet wanting will do all this. The life and success of this enterprise at present hinges on this point. We can't do anything more until we get the right of way. After many failures, which would have discouraged any other party, we started the ball in the right direction and have kept it moving slowly but steadily along. Now we have it rolled against a barrier, a high wall, and we can't get it over without assistance from the other side. We have no time to lose. Come friends, open the door, the right of way, and let us pass. You will never regret it. You say it is a sacrifice. Of course it is, but look at the list of subscribers, and you will see that they all sacrifice more or less in order to obtain a railroad, and you, also, are under obligation to do something toward the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

It is stated that engineers have commenced surveying the route of the Northampton Railroad. This road is to run directly through Northampton county from Portland, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to Bethlehem, where it will connect with the North Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroads. A force of laborers has been engaged, and will at once commence to grade the road.

BOSTON, August 2.—Judge Gray, of the Supreme Court, to-day appointed the following persons as receivers of the Hartford and Erie Railroad, requiring bonds from each in the sum of $50,000: James W. Converse, Otis Norcross, Thos. W. Pierce, of Boston; Geo. Oliphant, of New York, and Geo. M. Bartholomew, of Hartford.

CHICAGO, August 2.—The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad, reaching from St. Paul to Duluth, ran its first train through yesterday, the last rail was laid at half past seven P. M. Chief Justice Chase will take a ride over the road to-morrow.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Judge Barnard has denied the motion to vacate an order removing the Ramsey and Erie Railroad suits to Delaware county.

ACCORDING to the New Orleans *Picayune* the Government has lost the $400,000 it has appropriated during the past three years for dredging away the bar at the South West Pass of the Mississippi. Upon the recommendation of the Engineer Department $230,000 was spent in building the steam dredge *Essayons*, which has been operated at an annual expense of $100,000. Yet this vessel, says the *Picayune*, "has been working spasmodically on Pass-a-l'Outre bar, and the fact still remains that there is not a single inch more water on that bar than when she commenced work."

Our cotemporary thinks the *Essayons* a total failure, detective in construction and principle, and is in favor of a canal, which would afford immediate and permanent relief at a cost of $5,000,000. These charges are so direct and involve such important interests that caution should be exercised in basing any action upon them. The subject of the obstructions caused at the mouth of the Mississippi river by the deposit of sediment, was investigated for a long time most carefully and scientifically by the then Captain, now General, A. A. Humphreys, the present Chief of the Corps of Engineers. The statement of the methods and results by General Humphreys of this work were embodied in one of the most elaborate and scientific reports ever made to the United States Engineer Bureau, and have furnished suggestions for other observations and data for other calculations by the leading engineers of Europe, as well as America. From this report, if we mistake not, originated the *Essayons* and her method of operations, and so we say hasten slowly and prudently in a matter involving not alone the professional name of the Chief Engineer of our army, but also the best means of affording an outlet to the ocean for the sea-going vessels of the second commercial city of the Union.

Some of the elms on Chapel street, New Haven, are dying, and some one says it is on account of the wood pavement, which prevents any moisture reaching the roots of the trees.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., August 2.—Beef cattle—receipts 849 head; no special improvement from last week; sales of extra at $12 50@13 00; first quality $11 00@12 00; second quality $10 00@10 75; third quality $7 50@9 50. Sheep and lambs—receipts 7,339 head; market inactive, the continued warm weather injuring the trade. The best lambs are selling at $4 50 each.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Tuesday, August 2:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	73°	7 A. M.	29 5-10
12 M.	90°	12 M.	29 4½-10
6 P. M.	89°	6 P. M.	29 4-10

ELSEWHERE.

Philadelphia—Clear; S. W.; ther. 79°.
Baltimore—Clear; ther. 80°.
Cleveland—Clear; W.; ther 77.
Detroit—Clear; N. E.; ther. 76.
Cincinnati—Clear; S. W.; ther. 76.
Louisville—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 88.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 76.
Chicago—Cloudy; S.; ther. 72.
St. Louis—Cloudy; S.; ther. 82.
Little Rock—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 76.
Omaha—Clear; S. E.; ther. 80.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents
Crystal Glass Co.; Buchanan, Pa.	3
Jeffries, Watson; Hanford, Pa.	3
Ward, James; Webster, Pa.	3

FOUR days more only of White Cloud and his troupe at Burnell's Museum.

WANTED.—A young German desires a situation in a drug store or grocery, or as a teacher. Address Dav. Voltz, 507 Penn street.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—The executors of W. McClintock, deceased, publish this morning the usual legal notice, which will be found in another column.

FOUR days more only of White Cloud and his troupe at Burnell's Museum.

SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting of City Councils will be held on Monday afternoon next. The object of the meeting is not stated.

OUR MARKETS AND WHARVES.—The expenditures in the market department during the month of July, just closed, amounted to $584 90; Monongahela wharf, $147 83, and Allegheny wharf, $184 74.

THE LOCK-UP.—There were forty inmates of the Pittsburgh lock-up last night, and the large number of extra occupants was due in no small degree to the exertions of the detective department.

LEISURE HOURS.—The August number of this magazine has been issued. It contains biographical sketches, with portraits, of General W. B. Thomas and Colonel Audley W. Gazzam, with other interesting reading.

FOUR days more only of White Cloud and his troupe at Burnell's Museum.

EXCURSION TICKETS.—Excursion tickets will be issued to parties wishing to attend the State Teachers Association at Lancaster. The tickets can be obtained at No. 81 Fourth avenue.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A Temperance meeting was held last evening at the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way. There was a large attendance, and the meeting was addressed by Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., and others.

KENTUCKY MULES.—A car load of fine mules have arrived in the city from Kentucky, and are now at the Red Lion lot for inspection by those desiring to purchase. These mules are all well broken to work in harness.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY.—The thirty-fifth school year of this excellent institution, which is located at Academia, Pa., will begin on the 7th of September. The fact that over three thousand young men have been educated at this school speaks well for its popularity. The terms are only $200, and young men desiring to take a course at the Academy should make immediate application to the Principals, D. D. Stone, A. M., and J. J. Patterson, A. M.

Personal.

The office of general agent of the Pennsylvania road, made vacant by the decease of G. C. Franciscus, will henceforth be occupied by Mr. Charles E. Pugh, who was for a number of years connected with Mr. Franciscus, in the management of the above office. Mr. Pugh has had abundant experience and is a man of excellent character, and his appointment to the important position is no doubt a wise one.

Mr. Furl, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore is in the city canvassing for a religious journal published by the members of the Association in Baltimore.

The following Pittsburghers were at Long Branch Races on Saturday: W. H. Hastings, L. J. Blanchard.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Disappearance of the Daughter of a Resident of the Sixteenth Ward—An Information for Abduction Made.

A great deal of excitement was caused on Penn street yesterday by the rumor that a daughter of a well known German resident of the Sixteenth ward had mysteriously disappeared and nothing was known of her whereabouts. The particulars of the case, as far as ascertained, are about as follows:

An information was made yesterday by Constantine Lezah against Jacob Mink, charging defendant with abducting the daughter of deponent. The prosecutor alleges that some months ago Mink, who is a married man, formed the acquaintance of his daughter, and was always particularly friendly to her. They both disappeared a day or two since, and no clue to their whereabouts has been obtained.

PENN AVENUE.

Another Chance for Contractors for Wood Pavements.

The Commissioners for that part of Penn avenue extending from Butler street to Forty-fifth street, advertise in to-day's issue for proposals for paving the same with wood. The distance to be paved is about four thousand five hundred feet in length, with a uniform width of thirty-six feet. Proposals for the work will be received until the 15th instant, subject to the conditions set forth in the advertisement. The work is required to be completed this season—not later than December 1st. This pavement will form a part of the Penn avenue improvement proper, which extends from St. Mary's avenue to the city line, and for the construction of which bids are already invited. The work on this part of the avenue will be done under the direction of a separate Board of Commissioners, organized under the same law, however, and the cost to be defrayed by the issue of bonds equal, in all respects, to the bonds issued in aid of the work on the main portion of the avenue.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Monthly Meeting Yesterday—Health Officers' Reports—Meat Inspector's Report.

The Board of Health held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, at No. 164 Fourth avenue.

President Gross occupied the chair and the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Albeitz, House, McCandless and Edwards.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Crosby Gray, Esq., Health Officer, submitted the following report:

Gentlemen—I would respectfully submit the following report for the month of July, 1870:

Number of nuisances abated or removed	80
Number of persons notified	79
Number of permits granted at $2 each	85
Number of permits granted at 50 cents each	2
Amount received from permits	$171 00
Amount received from fines	80 00
Total receipts	$251 00
Amount expended during the month	22 55
Balance on hand	$228 45

The report was read and received and ordered to be filed.

ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER.

Mr. J. D. McFaden, Assistant Health Officer, submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully submit the following report for the month of July, 1870:

No. of notices to remove nuisances received	104
No. of visits paid	108
No. of dead animals removed	47
No. of suits brought for maintaining nuisances	3
No. of suits brought against night soilers for working without permit	3

Read, accepted, and ordered to be filed.

REPORT OF MEAT INSPECTOR.

Meat Inspector Lindsay reports for the month of June as follows: Condemned six calves for want of age, and several lots of meat, tainted by the hot weather. July he condemned two calves for want of age, one dressed beef, and had a Wylie street merchant fined $25 for selling unsound Bologne sausages. He reports the following arrival of stock at the East Liberty yards:

Cattle	21,168
Hogs	14,748
Sheep	75,413

Of these, three cattle, 134 hogs and 25 sheep died on their way here from the heat.

On motion, a warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of M. Swartzwelder, Esq., for services rendered as attorney to the Board.

Bills of W. C. McCarthy, Esq., for night soiling, under the order of the Health Officer, were presented, amounting to $112 50, and ordered to be paid.

On motion, the salary of the Messenger and Clerk to the Board of Health was fixed at $1 per day.

On motion of Mr. House, warrants were drawn in favor of the Health Officer, Assistant Health Officer and Clerk for the amount of their salaries.

THE EQUITY CASE.

A Re-argument Requested—Speculations as to the Meaning of the Request—The Decision Foreshadowed.

Judge Kirkpatrick, before whom the application for an injunction to restrain the City Treasurer and the Finance Committee from collecting the city taxes under the appropriation ordinance, was argued on Thursday last, has notified Messrs. Barton and Slagle that he desires a re-argument this morning at ten o'clock, on the point as to whether the bill pending a motion for a preliminary injunction can be amended. Further than this the attorneys have no definite information.

Mr. Barton, who is the father of the bill in equity, infers that the Court has some doubts as to whether the Finance Committee has been properly included in the proceedings. It will be remembered that, on the hearing, Major Brown, on behalf of the Committee, averred that they should not have been included, as they were not ministerial officers of the city, and did not exercise the functions set forth in the bill. On the other hand, Mr. Barton still adheres to the opinion that the Finance Committee are properly joined; but he is willing to make a motion to amend the bill, if the Court has any doubts on the subject, and strike the Finance Committee out. As to the legal question of the right to amend, neither Mr. Barton nor Mr. Slagle has any doubt on that subject.

While we have no disposition to anticipate the decision of the Court, yet it may not be improper to note the speculations which the request to re-argue have given rise to. It is conjectured that the Finance Committee will be stricken from the bill in equity, and that the Court will then restrain the City Treasurer and the other ministerial officers of the corporation from the collection of the tax, on the ground that the appropriation ordinance is illegal and void. It is a fact, which may be stated in this connection, that, since the argument, Judge Kirkpatrick has called upon the City Treasurer and paid his own taxes. This does not, perhaps, indicate anything more than that the Judge, whatever his decision may be, desires not to have his own taxes hanging over unpaid. As an offset to this, we may also note the fact that a prominent gentleman, who has been strongly opposed to the injunction, has congratulated himself on not having paid his taxes in advance of the decision.

The City Attorney, Mr. Slagle, still clings to the belief that the injunction will not be granted, for the reasons set forth in his argument. He cannot see what possible good is to come from an injunction; but there are numerous evils, and serious complications, which cannot soon be remedied.

The whole case revolves itself into one hard fact—is the appropriation ordinance legal or illegal? This question Judge Kirkpatrick is called upon to decide, and that he will decide it fearlessly, intelligently, and promptly—that he will decide it according to his best judgment and clearest convictions, and without regard to consequences—no one will for a moment doubt. His calling this early for an additional argument, shows that he is not going to let the question sleep in his hands. He evidently means business, and the result of the argument will be looked for with no little interest.

BASE BALL.

The Third and Deciding Game between the Athletics and Red Stockings.

In our Washington dispatches of yesterday appeared an item recommending to the Red Stockings Club, of Cincinnati, and the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, that their third and final game for the championship of the United States be played in that city, that the citizens and spectators might be enabled to treat both clubs fairly. Each of the clubs have won a game, the first by the Red Stockings in Philadelphia and the second by the Athletics in Cincinnati, and the hint that the final game should not be played in either city is a good one. And inasmuch as the good city of Pittsburgh has never had the pleasure of a visit of the Red Stockings, we respectfully ask the contesting clubs to consider the propriety of settling the disputed question here. Our Union Park will comfortably hold 10,000 persons. The Athletics are no favorites here, and both clubs would have equal advantages, should they decide to play here. Besides, we can assure the members of each club that the people of Western Pennsylvania will give them a cordial reception, and that those more interested in the national game will see that they are well taken care of. We hope the proposition will be favorably considered and that our ample base ball grounds may induce the clubs to accept.

The Hazelwood (Juniors) and the Monongahela Valley clubs played a match game yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the former at Hazelwood, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 35 to 30. The Hazelwood club will hold a select picnic on Thursday next, in Wylies grove above Hazelwood.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Statement of Fires During the Month of July.

The following is the report of Fire Marshal Butler for the month of July:

Number of fires	28
Caused by lighting	4
" Detective flues	4
" Upsetting lamps	2
" Fire works	1
" An incendiary	1
The total loss was	$86,752
The insurance paid	72,227

A number of cases have not been adjusted as yet, but the above report is as correct as can be made at present.

The largest fire that occurred in the county during the month was that in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, on the night of the 27th.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

We have received a copy of the circular of this institution for the session commencing Wednesday, September 7th, and note with pleasure its highly prosperous condition.

The new building erected expressly for the academy about two years ago and then deemed ample, was found altogether inadequate to accommodate the numerous applicants for cadetship, and the needs of its excellent and growing scientific department. A large wing to the main edifice, now nearly finished, will so extend the accommodations, that one hundred and fifty may be provided with very comfortable quarters and with every desirable facility for the prosecution of either a scientific or classical education.

The Scientific Department is of the highest order and is unsurpassed in the thoroughness and completeness of its course of instruction. Two graduates of the United States Military Academy, one of whom has been specially detailed to the Academy by the General Government, devote their time exclusively to this department.

The classical and English courses are under the care of highly educated gentlemen and scholars.

During the past year thirty young men from this city have been cadets of this institution, a number probably larger than have attended any other one institution out of our immediate neighborhood in the county.

We are pleased to see that cadets James H. Bughman and James H. Willock rank respectively first and fifth upon the grade of Honor list during the past year.

Both of these young men are from this city, and reflect credit upon their home by their industry and faithful discharge of duty.

Col. Hyatt, President of this Academy, is at the Monongahela House, and invites his numerous patrons and others to visit him on official business.

The One Dollar Store.

Ere long the opening of the One Dollar Store, at No. 76 Fifth avenue, will be announced. This is a branch of the great One Dollar Store at No. 667 Broadway, New York, which is conducted by the New York Merchants' Co-operative Union, a body which, it is claimed, has been organized by a number of the most extensive and reputable business houses in the country, for the double purpose of making a ready market for goods, of which they may have a surplusage, and furnishing a grand depot or bazaar where merchandize of all descriptions may be displayed, and find ready sale and bring quick returns to holders. The variety of goods will be immense, and the standard price of One Dollar will doubtless attract everybody to the One Dollar Store at No. 76 Fifth avenue. Announcement of the opening will be made in due time in the papers.

BANK DIRECTORS ELECTED.—Yesterday an election for Directors of the Central Bank took place with the following result: Messrs. Thos. Fawcett, Madison Bailey, D. W. C. Carroll, James H. Hopkins, Geo. Bingham, Julius Adler, James Bown, Paul. H. Hacke, J. H. Walter, James Lyons, Jos. F. Denniston, Abram Hays.

GRAND dramatic tableaux, Pocahontas, by White Cloud and troupe, at Burnell's Museum.

SALARIES.—The Controller has countersigned warrants to the amount of $3,750, in payment of the salaries of the various city officials for the quarter ending July 31st. These come out of Appropriation No. 2.

GRAND dramatic tableaux, Pocahontas, by White Cloud and troupe, at Burnell's Museum

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Monthly Meeting—Various Reports—The City Farm—Miscellaneous Business.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Fortune, on Fourth avenue, above Grant street.

President John Douglas occupied the chair, and Mr. Fortune officiated as Secretary.

The members present were Messrs. Anderson, Kincaid, Hartley, Shaw, Fitzsimmons, Torrens and McKee.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Improvement at the City Home reported progress, and asked to be continued. Report accepted and Committee continued.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to audit sundry bills reported having found the same correct, and on motion warrants were ordered for their payment.

BILL OF THE COUNTY HOME.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the claim of the Directors of the County Home, amounting to nearly three thousand dollars, for keeping city paupers at that Institution and Dixmont Hospital was presented, and on motion accepted.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Shaw:

Resolved, That the bill of the County Home against the city of Pittsburgh, presented by R. H. Davis, be acknowledged and settled, with the exception of the cases of Elizabeth Messick, Emma Walker and Ellen McCarty, (of Philadelphia.)

Mr. Hartley offered an amendment that the Secretary be directed to give the County Home credit on account of the amount of the bill, provided Mr. Davis would probate the account, thus vouchsafing to its correctness, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

There was no action on the amendment, and the resolution of Dr. Shaw was adopted. It was stated during the discussion that the bill extended over a period of eleven or twelve years, and the Committee to whom it had been referred, after full investigation, thought it ought to be paid, and so reported the above resolution. It was also stated that the Board held a bill against the County Home, which would be settled at the same time, and which would reduce the other bill to about $2,500.

THE INSANE AT DIXMONT TO BE REMOVED.

Mr. Shaw offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board be authorized to have all our insane cases at Dixmont placed in our charge and also to have such cases as are in a fit condition to be removed, taken to our Almshouse.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to settle with the County Home at his earliest convenience.

The resolutions were adopted with debate.

AN EQUITABLE DIVISION WANTED.

Mr. Fortune stated that Mr. Davis, of the County Home, desired a copy of the minutes of the Board in reference to the assessment of taxes in 1868, when Mr. Kincaid offered the following paper which we stated had a bearing on the matter:

WHEREAS, The Board of Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh, have, by agreement with the Board of Directors of the County Home, taken charge of all the poor in those districts incorporated into said city by the act of Consolidation, and are now maintaining them, and

WHEREAS, Those districts have their full share in creating the valuable property (the County Home); therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Directors of the County Home be respectfully requested to pay to this Board the amount that may be found to be an equitable division of the value of said County Home.

The preambles and resolution were adopted.

Mr. Kincaid moved that the Secretary furnish a copy of the foregoing paper to the County Poor Directors. Carried.

A motion was then made to furnish Mr. Davis a copy of the minutes of 1868, but it was subsequently withdrawn.

THE "UNEXPENDED BALANCE."

The Secretary reported that the amount of money on hand to date (August 2d), according to the report of the Treasurer, was $18,284 20, of which amount $10,000 is on deposit. Report accepted and approved.

REPORTS OF PHYSICIANS.

The reports of Drs. Benham and Rex, Physicians of the Board, were presented and approved.

The report of Dr. J. Ward, resident Physician at the City Home for the month of July, was next read. During the month nine cases were admitted to the hospital and thirteen discharged, leaving eight remaining in the hospital on August 2d. Three births and eight deaths, four of the latter being infants, occurred during the month. The report was accepted and approved.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

W. D. Patterson, Esq., Superintendent, submitted a report, stating the number of inmates at the Farm to be 170, a gain of three over the previous month. Admitted during the month, 29; discharged, 26; remaining at Home—males, 79; females, 91; total, 170. Report accepted and approved.

COMMUNICATION.

The Secretary read a communication from the Superintendent, transmitting several suggestions, as follows:

The first was for a permanent and thorough heating of the Home; as a matter of safety to the buildings, safety to the lives of its inmates, and of comfort and final economy.

The second was for one or two large cisterns with pumps, so that in derangement of the cistern or pipes, as in the last two weeks, the same would have an abundant supply of water at hand.

Concerning these the Superintendent says: "The first question for consideration is, 'are these suggested improvements necessary?' If they are, then too much care cannot be taken or exercised in making a plan or plans that may be permanent and lasting, and the work cannot be entered upon too soon.'"

Third—The kitchen to the doctor's house is a miserable and uncomfortable excuse and should be rebuilt.

The paper was referred to the Monthly Committee.

EXPENSES OF JULY.

A report of the expenses during the month of July was presented by the Monthly Committee, aggregating $2,416 35. This included $745 69 paid out by the Secretary for temporary relief and the salary of that official. The report was received and the President was authorized to draw warrants for the payment of the several bills.

On motion, $50 was allowed the Secretary for making the tax duplicates.

On motion the Secretary was granted a leave of absence for two weeks.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Neeper.]

AN ALLEGED LIBEL.

The following information was made before Alderman Neeper yesterday:

Commonwealth of Pa vs. D. O'Neill and A. W. Rook. } Commonwealth of Pennsylvania City of Pittsburg. } s. s.

Before me the subscriber, W. B. Neeper, an Alderman in and for said city personally came W. S. Murdock, who, upon oath at the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, on the 29th day of July, A. D., 1870, D. O'Neil and A. W. Rook, being the editors and proprietors of a certain paper, called and known by the name of "The Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch," did therein, falsely, wickedly and maliciously compose and publish, and cause and procure to be published of and concerning this deponent, a certain false, scandalous, defamatory, and libellous matter following, of and concerning this deponent, to wit:

[Here follows the alleged libel.]

All of which publication by the said defendants, the words and matter therein contained, being false, malicious and defamatory of and concerning this deponent; charging and publishing this deponent as being a rogue and a dishonest person, and charging and publishing him as being guilty of obtaining goods from one Joseph Kearney by making false and fraudulent representations.

Complainant therefore prays and desires that a warrant be issued and the aforesaid defendants, D. O'Neill and A. W. Rook, may be arrested and held to answer this charge of libel and further deponent saith not.

W. S. MURDOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of August, A. D., 1870.

W. B. NEEPER, Alderman.

[Before United States Commissioner Gamble.]

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

A man named Albough was arrested yesterday and committed to jail for a hearing, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. It is alleged that he passed two ten dollar national bills of the Bank of Rome, N. Y. The accused will have a hearing at ten o'clock this morning.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Lizzie Norman, charged on oath of Isabella Golden with disorderly conduct. The parties reside in the Eighteenth Ward.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.

John H. Pollitt made an information charging a man named Lindenfelser with interfering with a Deputy Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. The prosecutor alleges that defendant broke open the doors of a building which deponent was watching. Warrant issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Margaret Nail yesterday made an information against Henry Harris and wife, charging defendants with assault and battery. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Lindsay.]

A COINCIDENCE.

It is seldom that prosecutor and prosecuted are both of the same name, but Ellen Montgomery yesterday sued Ellen Montgomery for surety of the peace. Warrant issued.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, August 2, 1870:

Patrick Hughes to Sarah White, July 28, 1870; 30x70 feet, Gray's Road, South Pittsburgh, with buildings	$2,000
Benjamin S. Fahnestock to Caroline M. Hoffman, November 5, 1869; Lots Nos. 38 and 39 in subdivision of Reiter Homestead, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh	$15,000
Elizabeth F. Denny to Arthur Martin, February 27, 1869; 25 by 100 feet, Bedford av., Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings	$2,100
William J. Kier to Edward Kramer, April 19, 1860; 4 acres in Jefferson township, Allegheny county	$1,100
John Boisiin to John B. Beck, July 22, 1870; Lot No. 243 in Wardens & Alexander's plan of Temperanceville, with buildings	$1,800
John A. Cochran to Persifer D. Hall, July 26, 1870; 72x130 feet on Locust street, Fifth ward, Allegheny City	$4,000
William Buente to William Jackman, July 16, 1870; 92 4-10 perches in Ross township, with buildings	$1,975
Matthew Smith to Michael Anderson, July 6, 1870; 25x150 feet on Forty-first street, Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh	$1,775
Thomas W. Briggs et al. to Carl Masing, July 1, 1870; 2 acres in Baldwin township, Allegheny county	$800
Bernhard Kreimer to Paul Emmel, February 21, 1860; 23x100 feet, Bingham street, borough of South Pittsburgh, with buildings	$2,800

Legal Correspondents.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Legal Correspondents throughout the United States, containing the name and post-office address, with testimonial as to good standing and reputation of a responsible member of the bar; or law firm, in every important county in the United States." The gentleman chosen to represent Allegheny county is John H. Bailey, Esq., of whom the following testimonial is printed:

John H. Bailey, is a lawyer of deservedly high standing at the Pittsburgh Bar, and is a gentleman of character, integrity, and pecuniary responsibility.

WILSON MCCANDLESS,
U. S. District Judge of Western District, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 22, 1869.

The pamphlet is published by John H. Edwards and Frank K. Hipple, of the Philadelphia Bar.

JULY EXPENDITURES ON OUR STREETS.—The Street Committee has approved of the pay rolls for the month of July, as follows;

First District	$2,033 78
Second District	2,038 59
Third District	1,553 64
Engineer's Department	990 60
Total	$7,646 59

Warrants have been drawn on Appropriation No. 8 for the amount stated, but there is another pay roll in the same department, for which no warrants have been paid.

ALLEGHENY.

GRAND dramatic tableaux, Pocahontas, by White Cloud and troupe, at Burnell's Museum.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, in conjunction with the City Controller, awarded the following contracts yesterday: The contract for 1,050 feet of new hose was awarded to J. R. Pugh, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr. Pugh's bid was $1 60 a foot, including the twenty-three couplings and branch pipes. The next lowest bid was that of Hartley, McKee & Co., which was $1 55 a foot, but it did not include the couplings or branch pipes. The contract for 1,593 ink batteries was awarded to Craig & Bro.'s at forty cents each.

RELEASE AND CAPTURE.—Alexander Hosick was before Mayor Callow yesterday morning for drunkenness, and was fined one dollar and costs which he paid. He then returned to his home on the corner of North and Middle alleys, and bent on wreaking his vengence on some one for his incarceration, he no sooner entered his domicil than he drove out his wife and children, and said he would on no condition allow them to enter. An officer was then sent for, who again landed the brutal husband in the lock-up where he awaits a hearing.

ACCIDENTS.—Last evening a young man named Johnson, aged nineteen years, met with a painful accident at Semple's new building, now in course of erection on Federal street. At the time of the accident, he was descending in the elevator from the second story, and when it was within a foot of the floor of the first story it fell, throwing the young man down, and spraining his ankle. The young man was removed to his home, and Dr. Ure summoned.

A milkman named Fritch fell out of his wagon last evening about six o'clock, on First street, and received an ugly wound in his head.

THE PENITENTIARY SEWER.—The Penitentiary sewer caved in on Saturday in the West Park, just below Ridge avenue. The Street Commissioner, in order to prevent any more like accidents, directed Thomas Cattrell, a stone cutter, to examine the sewer, with a view of having it repaired. The sewer was then examined and pronounced in a good condition, except that part extending one hundred feet above Rebecca street, the scene of the accident last Tuesday, and about fifty feet lying above the track of the railroad along Marion avenue. Street Commissioner Meyran will have these places repaired as soon as possible, when the sewer may be pronounced in a safe condition.

New Letter Boxes.

The Postmaster yesterday received ten new letter boxes, some of which will be located in a day or two, and the remaining ones will be kept to take the place of the old ones when broken. It has not yet been decided where they will be located, except one, which will be placed at the northeast corner of First and East streets. Two or three will likely be placed on Federal street. The new boxes have been patented by Mr. Strong, and are quite an improvement over the old ones. They are of an oblong shape, with an arched roof. They are about fourteen inches long, seven wide and sixteen high. The letters are put through a "receiver" in one end of the box, instead of in the top, as is the case with the old ones. These boxes will be introduced throughout the country, and soon will take the place of all the old ones.

Found at Last.

The baby of George Byers, a child aged six years, who was drowned in the Allegheny river opposite Moul's coke ovens, on Saturday afternoon, was recovered yesterday morning. The little fellow, it appears, was playing on a boat with some children of his own age, and accidentally fell into the water. The children were so badly frightened that they gave no alarm, and the boy was drowned. After the accident the companions of the deceased failed, perhaps through fear, to give information to the child's parents, and they had advertisements inserted in the papers, supposing that he had run away. Yesterday morning one of the little boys who was with the deceased told of the accident, and as soon as the parents were apprised of it search was made for the body. It was found within a short distance of the place where the accident occurred. Alderman Bolster was summoned and held an inquest over his remains when the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. The body was then removed to the residence of its parents, No. 157 Carpenter alley.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Election of Teachers—Resolutions of Respect—Resolution Creating the Office of City Superintendent—The Unexpended Balance.

A regular meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held last evening in the Select Council Chamber, City Building.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by Rev. D. I. K. Rine.

The Secretary called the roll, when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Ashworth, Brahm, Barker, Brown, Benney, Chadwick, Eaton, Francis, Forrister, Hobson, Haney, Kallock, Miller, Mussler, Moser, Marthens, McCance, Patterson, Parke, Riggs, Rine, Sprague, Smith, Torrance, Trimble, King, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and there being no objections they stood approved.

NOMINATIONS OF TEACHERS CONFIRMED.

The President stated that reports from the Local Boards would now be in order.

Mr. Marthens, from the First ward, said that at the last meeting he presented a report giving the names of teachers elected by the Local Board, but the report had not been acted upon. Since that time two teachers, Misses Davis and Hall, have been taken off the list. The nominations of the remaining teachers were then confirmed.

Reports of the election of teachers in the remaining wards, excepting the Eighth, were also presented, and all the nominations were confirmed. We omit the list of teachers, as they have already appeared in our columns.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Mr. Miller, from the Fourth ward, after reporting the list of teachers for the ward submitted the following resolutions in respect to the memory of Will. A. Johnston, Principal of House No. 5:

With feelings of profound sorrow we have to announce that our loved and esteemed Principal of House No. 5 has departed this life. His death occurred on the morning of July 28. By instructions of the Board, the following resolutions are offered as a slight token of respect to his memory:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his righteous providence to remove by death Mr. Will A. Johnston, Principal of schools in House No. 5, Fourth ward, Allegheny; therefore,

Resolved, That by his death in the midst of his usefulness, our schools have lost an able educator, his friends a genial, warm hearted friend and companion, and the cause of education one ardent, able and devoted advocate.

Resolved, That we tender to his friends, especially his widow, our warm and heartfelt sympathies in their great affliction.

The nominations of teachers were confirmed and resolutions adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Dr. Riggs called up the report of the Committee on Special Instructions, laid over at last meeting. The report was then read, and adopted without debate.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, already published, was now taken up *seriatim*.

The first section of the report, on motion of Mr. Francis, was postponed indefinitely.

The second and last section requiring principals of schools to keep a record of instances in which corporeal punishment was administered, was adopted by a vote of 18 yeas to 8 nays.

A number of bills were presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

A RESOLUTION CREATING THE OFFICE OF CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that at the regular meeting of this Board in September *proximo* this Board shall elect a Superintendent of Common Schools for the City of Allegheny, and that we recommend the salary of said officer to be two thousand dollars per annum.

After a protracted discussion Mr. Kallock offered an amendment that the matter be laid over one month, and that in the mean-time a committee of one be appointed to nominate suitable persons for that position, and report at next meeting. Lost.

Mr. Marthens moved a division of the resolution. Agreed to.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Dr. Riggs moved that a committee of one from each ward be appointed to report names of suitable persons for that position at the next meeting, and that they also report the name of the person they think best qualified. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Marthens, Denniston, Smith (chairman), Kallock, Walton, Riggs, Haney and McConnell were appointed.

Mr. Trimble moved that the salaries of music teachers be fixed at $1,200. Lost.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

The Secretary stated he had been authorized to receive proposals for the use of the school money, and said that he had received three, as follows: the Diamond Savings Bank offered to pay interest at the rate of six per cent. for the current balances, and to loan money at the rate of seven per cent. The Second National Bank, of Allegheny, offered to pay interest at the rate of five and a half per cent., and to loan it at six per cent. The Allegheny Trust Company agreed to pay six per cent. interest, and to charge no interest for loans.

On motion the Allegheny Trust Company was elected the depository of the unexpended balance.

The meeting then adjourned.

SOUTH SIDE.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Miscellaneous Business.

The Council of the Borough of Birmingham, held its regular monthly meeting last evening in the office of Justice Salisbury on Fourteenth street.

Burgess W. C. Aughinbaugh occupied the chair and the following members were present: Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Duncan, Redman, Schwarm, Schneider and Vogely.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Duncan reported that Mr. Schaffer had agreed to abate the nuisance on his premises, complaint about which was made to the council at its last meeting. Report accepted.

BOROUGH FINANCES.

Mr. Atterbury, from the Finance Committee, reported that they had paid $500 on a note of $2,000 which was due, and extended the time of paying of paying the remainder—$1,500—for ninety days, they also paid Messrs. Hastings & O'Neill $500 on account of paving. He also reported that there were $698 in the treasury, and that at the first of next month between three and four thousand dollars of the three years sewer bonds would be due. There would be sufficient money in the treasury to pay off these bonds, unless it was drawn on for large amounts before the first of next month. Report accepted and approved.

Mr. Atterbury reported that gas lamps had been erected at the corner of Seventeenth and Washington, and Twelfth and Frederick streets. Accepted and approved.

Mr. Duncan, from the Street Committee, recommended the grading, paving and curbing of an alley, extending from Bingham street to Coal Lane, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, the cost to be charged to the property abutting thereon.

The same gentleman made a similar recommendation concerning Chestnut alley, between Sixth and Seventh streets, excepting that the borough would have to issue bonds, &c., for the cost of grading it. Referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

Concerning the first named alley, the matter was referred to the Street Committee with power to act, and if possible to secure the paving of the alley in such a way as not to encumber the treasury.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE POLICE.

Mr. Vogely reported that there were great complaints about the night police, and he suggested that the whole force be discharged and a re-organization effected.

Mr. Schwarm thought it would be advisable to bring the officers up and give them a trial before discharging them.

Mr. Vogely said some of them were charged with loafing about taverns and never being on hand when wanted. The matter was referred to the Police Committee with instructions to investigate the charges made against the police officers. The Burgess will conduct the investigation at the Council Chamber on Thursday evening.

Mr. Schwarm moved that a gas lamp be erected in front of the lock-up on Fourteenth street. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.

Mr. Atterbury stated that complaints had reached him about false alarms for fire being struck in the borough, the firemen being called up at all hours in the night in consequence of the engine bell being rung. It was evidently some malicious person who gave the alarms.

After some discussion Mr. Atterbury moved that a reward of ten dollars be offered for the detection of the person or persons who give the false alarms of fire. Adopted.

Mr. Doyle reported that the repairs to the old Market House were nearly completed.

Mr Atterbury said that plans of the new market building were being prepared, with a view of ascertaining whether the grounds in the Diamond were large enough for a new market building. The Market Committee had come to the conclusion however, that it would not be practicable to erect the new market building before next spring.

A complaint was made about full grown men bathing in the Monongahela in daylight, in sight of the bridge. No action was taken, the nuisance having been abated.

The bills of the gas company, amounting to $435 70, for gas at lock-up, market house, furnished to street lamps, &c., &c., were read and referred to the proper committees with instructions to report if they are correct. A number of other bills were read and similarly referred.

MARKET REPORT.

The Clerk read the reports of the various officers, as follows:

The report of the market master, Phillip Pfeil, showed the receipts during July from all sources to be $490; expenditures $7 75; cash paid Mr. Beach, Treasurer, $400; balance due borough $82 25. Referred to the Market Committee for examination.

The report of Charles Evans, Street Commissioner, showed that during the month of July he had expended on streets $558 38. $300 of this was furnished by warrant at the last meeting of Council, leaving the amount due Mr. Evans $258 38. Referred to the Street Committee for examination.

Mr. Doyle reported that the Street Committee had met the Street Committee of East Birmingham Council, and they had decided to pave the lower part of Harmony street. East Birmingham would attend to having it paved, and then Birmingham would be required to pay her share of the cost. Work on the street has been commenced.

THE WHARF.

Mr. Atterbury stated that unless some check was put upon the matter the borough would soon have no wharf between Tenth and Twelfth streets, the cinder piles extending far out into the river. He moved that a special committee be appointed to investigate the matter and report at next meeting. The motion was carried, and the Burgess appointed Messrs Atterbury, Schwarm and Doyle.

On motion of Mr. Schneider, the Burgess was added to the committee.

An appropriation of $500 was made for street purposes for the ensuing month.

On motion adjourned.

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.
USE "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." The only reliable and Harmless Remedy for removing Brown Discolorations from the Face. Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond St. N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere. MTH

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

Be on Your Guard.
The unexampled success which for twenty years has accompanied the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters provokes the envy of ignorant nostrum-mongers in all parts of the country, and the counterfeiting business having been measureably played out in consequence of the numerous suits instituted against the offenders, a new system of tactics has been adopted. In the South and West especially, a legion of "Bitters," prepared from worthless materials and bearing a variety of names, have been got up by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of substituting them to some extent for the Standard Tonic of the Age. In some cases country druggists are the concoctors and proprietors of these unscientific and trashy compounds, which are warmly recommended by the venders, who endeavor to palm them off upon the credulous in lieu of the great specific which has never yet had a successful competitor either among proprietory preparations or the medicines prescribed in private practice. This notice is intended to put the public on their guard against persuasions of parties engaged in the attempt to substitute mere rubbish for the most efficient stomachic and alterative at present known. At this season of the year, when debility and complaints arising from a lack of energy so generally prevail, it is of the greatest consequence that no tricks should be played with the depressed and enfeebled systems. Ask, therefore, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great vegetable invigorant and alterative, and reject, with deserved contempt, the worse than useless medleys offered in its place. It is as important to the public as to the proprietors of the famous restorative, that this advice should be heeded.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies Will Find
Abel's Vegetable Oils the best hair dressing in the market. MWS

Matches in Any Quantity
Sold at the popular brush and notion store, 240 Liberty street. MWF

Tableware.
An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Try Abel's Floral Oil
For the toilet. MWS

Rat Traps, Mouse Traps
And a thousand other traps sold at 240 Liberty street. MWF

Just Received.
An entire new stock of medicine chests suitable for steamboats or private families. Call and examine, at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.
The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

R. E. Breed & Co.,
No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

Silver-plated Ware.
All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols,
Ammunition and gun material of all kinds at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army rifles, carbines, revolvers, bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a price list.

AUCTION SALES.

IN PHILADELPHIA.
LARGE TRADE SALE
OF 2,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, FOR CASH,
By T. L. ASHBRIDGE & Co., Auctioneers, 505 Market Street, Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 10th, 1870 at 10 o'clock, we will hold our first Large Fall Sale by Catalogue, of about 2,000 cases of Eastern and city made goods embracing a large assortment of Men's Boys' and Children's Boots, Balmorals, Gaiters, Brogans, &c., Women's Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., to which the attention of Dealers is called.

N. B.—Trade Sales held every Wednesday morning during the season.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for the Graduation, Masonry and Ballast of each, separately or all collectively of the Eight Sections of about a mile each of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will be received at the Company's Office, in Pittsburgh, up to the 10th of August proximo, inclusive. A Specification, Plan and Profile of the Branch Road, will be ready for inspection at the same place, on the 20th of July, which will give bidders ample time for inspection of the work.

BENJ. H. LATROBE,
FMW Chief Engineer P. and C. R. R.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Commissioners of Penn avenue until AUGUST 10th, 1870, for the Grading and Curbing of that portion of Penn avenue, extending from St. Mary's avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, in East Liberty, about one and three-quarter miles. Bids may be for the Grading and Curbing separately or together.

The street will be graded to a sub-grade, one foot below the established grade, and the side walks to the curb grade.

The curb stone must be not less than three (3) feet long, two and a half (2½) feet deep, and dressed and jointed according to the city specifications. To consist of best Freeport or Baden Stone, or other stone accepted by the Commissioners as equally good.

Payments will be made on monthly estimates, in cash or bonds as may be agreed twenty (20) per cent. being reserved until the contract is completed and the work accepted by the Commissioners.

Bidders will state what proportion, if any, of their pay will be received in Penn avenue Bonds.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's Office, and at the office of Dr. A. J. Davis, East Liberty.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept such bid as may appear to them most advantageous, and also to reject all the bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "To the Commissioners of Penn Avenue," "Proposals for Grading and Curbing," and addressed to Dr JOHN I. MARCHAND, President, Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR WOOD PAVEMENT.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Commissioners of Penn avenue until AUGUST 20, 1870, for Paving with Wood Pavement that portion of Penn avenue, from St. Mary's avenue to the city line, about three and a half miles in length and thirty-six (36) feet in width—a portion (about half a mile), being sixty (60) feet in width.

Proposals will state the kind of Pavement with full description, and must be accompanied by a model showing its construction. Also, describe fully all the materials used, all of which must be of the best quality.

The Contractor will be required to furnish the gravel foundation four inches in depth of good gravel.

The Wood used will be required to be effectually preserved by saturation with some compound containing sufficient carbolic acid. Specimens of the Wood, preserved by the proposed process, and a full description of the process, must accompany the bid; also, a statement of the quantity per day that can be treated.

The prices named in the Proposals must include all royalties or patentees' charges, and the Contractor will be required to furnish a sufficient bond of indemnity to guarantee the City of Pittsburgh against any and all claims for such patent charges.

Proposals for the Pavement, without the preservative treatment, and for the preservation, will be received separately or together.

About one-half the amount of Pavement is expected to be built this season and the remainder early in the summer of 1871.

Payment will be made on monthly estimates, in cash or bonds as may be agreed, twenty (20) per cent. of each estimate being retained until the contract is completed and the work accepted by the Commissioners.

Bidders will state what proportion, if any, of their pay will be received in Penn avenue bonds of the city of Pittsburgh, which are seven (7) per cent. bonds, free from taxation.

The Commissioners reserve the right to accept such bids as may be most advantageous, or to reject all bids. Proposals will be indorsed "To the Commissioners of Penn avenue." "Proposals for Paving," and addressed to Dr. J. I. MARCHAND, President, Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny County, Pa.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

102d
Semi-Annual
STATEMENT
OF THE
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD CONN.

Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL,
$3,000,000 00

Losses Paid in 51 Years, $27,000,000

JULY 1, 1870.

ASSETS,
(AT MARKET VALUE.)

Cash in hand and in Bank	$ 666,152 02
Real Estate	253,319 14
Mortgage Bonds	1,013,110 00
Bank Stock	1,463,090 00
United States, State and City Stock and other Public Securities	2,348,707 50
Total	$5,744,378 66

LIABILITIES.

Claims not Due and Unadjusted	$214,372 41

S. S. CARRIER,
AGENT,
63 FOURTH AVENUE.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL....$175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—N. E. CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL....President.
JNO. McDEVITT....Vice President.
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William Means,
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David McCandless,
D. S. H. Gilmore,
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor
WM. BAGALEY....President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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James D. Verner,
Samuel McCrickart,
Charles Arbuckle.
WM. PHILLIPS....President.
JOHN WATT....Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER....Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK....President.
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Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Fire Insurance Exclusively.
Cash Capital....$200,000.
Cash Assets July 1, 1870, $550,732 90.
GEO W. DEAN Agent,
37 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
R. L. ELLISON, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania. WFM

LEGAL.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY—WHEREAS Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JAMES FINLAY, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay to

JAMES DICKSON,
No. 54 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
ALGERNON S. BELL,
No. 144 Fourth avenue Pittsburgh, Executors.
Pittsburgh, July 19, 1870. W

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
MWF

ROOFING.
PLASTIC, GRAVEL,
FELT AND CEMENT,
Applied on Short Notice.
ROOFING MATERIALS and COAL TAR for sale, with directions for use.
Country Orders for Roofing solicited.
WM. B. LUPTON & CO.,
FMW 354 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH

FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

TAYLOR & FALLOW,
(Successors to Perceval Beckett),
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
Offices—No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city; No. 73 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.
Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

PLANTS, PLANTS.
CHOICE
Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, &c., &c.
A large stock for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

MORRIS & RUTAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRINGS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
WS No. 85 FIRST AVENUE.

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